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PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Another Personal Encounter.

Messrs. Whiteley and Townsend at Loggerheads.

A Break in the Convention Inevitable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Wednesday Evening, June 20.

The Convention has made very little progress as yet. Everything awaits the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was promised at first for this afternoon, and is now set down for to-morrow morning. It certainly involves no small amount of labor. There will be two reports, a majority and minority. The former will rehearse all the facts of the several contested delegations, and will argue the whole question very fully, in each case. It is this which causes the delay in its preparation.

The majority report will be in favor of admitting the Douglas delegates from the South, and will be signed by *fifteen* or *sixteen* members. The minority report will be signed by *ten*. The Tennessee member of the Committee asks to be excused from voting.

Mr. Bailey, of the Boston *Herald*, and formerly Postmaster of Boston, a strong Douglas man, was approached with an offer of reappointment, if he would vote the other way.

Mr. Forrest, of Ohio, also a strong Douglas man, has been offered the Marshalship or any other appointment on the same conditions. These, at all events, are the current rumors.

The first grand fight comes up on the report of the Committee on Credentials. The New-York delegation, it is confidently believed, will sustain the report of the majority, though by a very close vote. The Louisiana case will be the first called up, and the Soule delegation will be received. If New-York stands firm, this substantially ends the fight.

Another secession movement will undoubtedly follow any such action as is anticipated. It is believed that 22 delegates from Virginia will withdraw, 2 from North Carolina, none from Kentucky, 3 from Tennessee, none from Maryland, none from De'aware, 10 from Pennsylvania, 8 or 10 from Massachusetts, including Caleb Cushing, and possibly 3 or 4 from New-York, Federal office-holders. The Mississippi delegation will not come in.

Gaulding, of Georgia, has taken an affectionate leave of all his seceding colleagues. He says he never expects to see them again, as they will certainly be buried when they get home. The Missouri delegation will not secede upon the report of the Committee on Credentials, though they doubtless will if Douglas should be nominated.

There is a very active canvass for the different candidates.

In the New-York delegation there are four parties—the Guthrie men, headed by Erastus Corning; the Dickinson men, led by Edwin Croswell; the Seymour men, under Stryker, and a portion of all these ready to go for Judge Nelson, if it is necessary, in order to break down Douglas. The combination cannot agree, and Douglas is either the first or second choice of two-thirds.

A Southern Committee, headed by Avery, of North Carolina, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, called on Dean Richmond to-day, and offered, if Seceders were admitted, to enter upon a ballot for President without touching the platform, provided no candidate who was named at Charleston should be voted for. This would kill Douglas, Guthrie, Dickinson, Hunter and Lane, leaving the fight between Breckinridge and Seymour. The proposition was rejected.

The Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other Southern delegations, meet to-night at Reverdy Johnson's house, to hear Soule explain the position of Louisiana.

Yancey made a fiery open-air speech to-night, but was coldly received.

The Douglas men continue confident, and take bets on the result.

The Seceders and Administration men are laboring to break up the Convention in a row.

Flournoy, of Arkansas, will be elected Chairman if Cushing vacates.

The Texan delegation, elected by a State Convention on the 9th inst., arrived to-day, but may not be received.

The Richmond Convention adjourns to Baltimore, and will sit in opposition here.

Whiteley, of Delaware, who was locked up last night for assaulting old Mr. Townsend, his contestant, had another fight with Townsend this morning, and again got the worst of it.

The South Carolina delegation was telegraphed for to-day, and the Richmond Convention will organize here to-morrow or the day after. They expect by this to gain large accessions from Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts.

Everything promises a day of storm and bitterness to-morrow.

The Virginia duel has been settled.

For the Associated Press.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 20.

Yet another personal encounter occurred this morning.

Last night, before the Committee on Credentials, language of an exciting personal character passed between Mr. Whiteley, Seceding Delegate from Delaware, and Mr. Townsend, Douglas contestant from the same State.

At 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Whiteley entered the Maltby House, where Mr. Townsend is stopping, and took a seat by the passage-way leading to the washing-room.

About 5¼ o'clock, Mr. Townsend came down stairs into the office, laid his cane on the counter, and was walking into the wash-room, having to pass Mr. Whiteley on the way.

Mr. Whiteley rose, and as Mr. Townsend passed he struck him a violent blow on the side of the head. Mr. Townsend was staggered by the blow, but recovered immediately, and springing on Mr. Whiteley, seized him by the front of his shirt and neck-tie and ran him across the office. Both are very powerful men and they kept striking rapidly at each other until Mr. Whiteley fell, Mr. Townsend also falling over him. Mr. Townsend then shook Mr. Whiteley somewhat and said, "Sir, I want no difficulty with you, and if you will promise to behave yourself and leave me alone I will let you up." Mr. Whiteley replied harshly to this, refusing to make any promise and still keeping up the struggle. The landlord of the hotel, who alone witnessed the encounter, called for assistance, and the police entered and separated the parties.

When Mr. Whiteley rose he immediately thrust his hand into his breast-pocket, as though feeling for something, when Mr. Townsend said, "Be careful, he may be armed."

Mr. Whiteley, after feeling in his pocket, looked around him on the floor, when Mr. Townsend saw Mr. Whiteley's pistol lying near his feet. He instantly secured it, and placed it in his own pocket, saying, "I will take care of this for the present."

Mr. Whiteley was then taken out of the House, and the affair for the present has terminated.

It is supposed that Mr. Townsend will not follow up the quarrel, not being a duelist; but he will always be prepared to defend himself from attack.

Messrs. Avery, of North Carolina; Saulsbury, of Delaware, and other Southern delegates waited on Mr. Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New-York delegation, to-day, with a proposition to admit all the Seceding delegations with the understanding that no candidate be nominated who was voted for at Charleston. This would exclude Messrs. Douglas, Hunter, Dickinson, Lane and Guthrie. It was no probable that the proposition would be accepted.

There is no foundation for the report that the Douglas delegates have made any threats of withdrawal from the Convention under any circumstances.

It is rumored that the delay in the report of the Committee is designed to embarrass the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow in a Convention at Richmond, in rebellion against the Democratic organization, while still seeking admission into the Democratic Convention.

The Committee on Credentials held a meeting with closed doors; but it is supposed that three reports will be made. Rumor says, the majority report lets in the original delegation from Mississippi, admits the Douglas delegates from Louisiana, headed by Soule, by a vote of 11 to 9 in the Committee, and the Douglas delegates from Alabama, headed by Gov. Winston, by the vote of 14 to 11; divides Georga and Arkansas between the originals and contestants; admits the contestants from Delaware, and the contesting delegation from Texas, favorable to Douglas, just arrived;

Of the minority reports, one is supposed to favor the admission of all Delegates applying; and where the contestants are admitted, dividing the vote of the delegation between them.

The other report admits all Delegates originally accredited to Charleston only. The Florida delegation has been telegraphed to come on here, in order to hold the adjourned Seceders' Convention here instead of at Richmond.

The Seceders claim that the whole number to bolt will be 172. This will leave 434 in the Convention.

The following notice appears posted in Barnum's Hotel.

"The Committee on Credentials have decided to admit the original Texas and Mississippi delegates, half of each set from Arkansas; to divide equally Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana; allow the substitute of Mr. Hallet, of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the Douglas contestants from Missouri. Nothing is done with Florida.

It is calculated that Douglas will have 173 votes on the first ballot, leaving him to gain 30 votes to be nominated by two-thirds."

This notice is traced to no official source.

Mr. Hooper, of Alabama, has challenged Mr. Hindman. The meeting will take place. Report says the parties will go out of town to-morrow morning, but this is doubtful.

The Virginia difficulty is said to be in a fair way of adjustment.

Much excitement exists all over town.

The present temper of the New-York delegation appears to be to resolutely refuse further concessions, and act boldly and fearlessly in a straightforward attempt to nominate Douglas.

There is speaking going on in Monument-square in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Mr. Yancey spoke deprecating the present condition of affairs—expressing the belief that the Democracy must not be disunited, and repudiating the intention to secede from the Union. The South did not mean to go out out of the Union and if others thought to drive them out they would have a lively time. Mr. Yancey's remarks appeared conciliatory on the face. The majority of the people here are decidedly favorable to union, and the crowd evinces signs of dissatisfaction whenever disunion sentiments are very uttered. These outside gatherings are very decidedly favorable to Douglas speakers.

The delegates from New-York and Pennsylvania who have opposed Douglas appear now much agitated and anxious for some sort of settlement. It is reported that they have all along led the South to believe that they were prepared to secede with them, and that, as they now see a prospect of being called on to fulfill the promise, they dread the responsibility.

The Delaware difficulty remains at present quiet.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 20—Midnight.

It is now understood that the Committee on Credentials will report in favor of admitting the Seceding Delegates from Texas and Delaware, and against Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, assuming that his seat was occupied by his alternate at Charleston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 20—1 P. M.

It is now certain that there will be another break in the Convention on the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana.

The following are said to be pledged to go out:

Twenty-two from Virginia.

Two from North Carolina.

Three from Tennessee.

Ten from Pennsylvania, under the lead of Senator Bigler.

Eight from Massachusetts, including Hon. Caleb Cushing.

Ten from New-York.

There will probably be no secession from Kentucky or Maryland.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 20.

The theatre was densely packed this morning—the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked if there was any information in the possession of the Convention as to the probable time before the Committee on Credentials would be prepared.

The President—Not at present.

Mr. Ludlow moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. King, of Missouri, rose to a question of privilege. In a newspaper he held in his hand, the remarks of another gentleman were attributed to him. Mr. Hunter, of Missouri, on a former day had boasted that he had voted to turn Col. Benton out of the Senate. This remark was, in the paper he held in his hand, attributed to him. Mr. King desired to wear no such laurels. If they were on his brow, he would tear them off and trample them under his feet. He desired this explanation to be made, in justice to him as to the attacks that had been made upon him. He desired to say that he never voted for any President or Congressman who was not a Democrat, and the local quarrels in the State had long since been laid at rest. But he did not recognize this as a fitting place for these personal allusions.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the remarks attributed to Mr. King had been made by his venerable friend, Col. Hunter. He proceeded, in justice to the latter, to attack the course of Col. Benton, who he denounced as recreant to the Democratic Party and its principles.

Mr. Ludlow, of New-York, rose to a point of order. No question was before the Convention, and this discussion is out of order.

The President—The gentleman from Missouri can only proceed by unanimous consent.

Cries of "Go on," and loud cries of "No, no," during which Mr. King made some side remark to Mr. Clark, to which Mr. Clark replied in an excited manner, "I am not to be deterred by your threats."

The Convention refused, and he took his seat.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation, correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the Convention. The letter stated that no proceedings of the Florida Convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida delegates were not accredited to this Convention. But a large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the Convention if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to reunite the Democracy on the basis of the principles laid down by the majority platform at Charleston. They had as yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the Convention.

The President explained that he had not intended in making a statement to be understood as saying that any official application has been made to him by the Florida delegates.

Mr. Ludlow, of New-York, said he received official information from the Committee on Credentials tha they would not be ready to report till 5 o'clock. He moved a recess till that hour.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met this afternoon, and immediately adjourned till to-morrow morning, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.

OUR CONVENTION CORRESPONDENCE.

Observations and Experiences of the Fool-Hunter at the Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Eutaw House, Baltimore,
Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

When the Fool-hunter wishes a feast—a sort of debauch on his favorite game—he naturally inquires where and when the next political Convention is to be held. But the grandest banquet of all is offered him when he sits as recording angel within the walls of a National Convention.

Here his pursuit of Fools is no longer confined to isolated cases, such as he is in the habit of seeking in water-cure establishments, and at the *séances* of spiritual circles. Here, on the contrary, the objects of his study collect in droves, classified in natural order, and displaying all their peculiarities in the most striking light. We rise from the miserable examination of individual idiots, to the sublime conception of fools in the abstract—each section and each State sending representative specimens of the article.

At Charleston the Fool-hunter had excellent fare provided in the deliberations of the Hall. He there saw no less than eight distinct swarms of the Cotton genus rise up with indignant clangor and protrusive stings; they wheeled and buzzed in dizzy circles for several hours, but finally made flight from the hive—at last settling with intense eagerness and a tremendous buzz on a white table-cloth which Yancey had spread in St Andrew's Hall.

In Baltimore we find the same swarms *outside* the hive, and a little more eager to be readmitted than they were at Charleston to get out. They have constructed another hive for themselves at Richmond, and yet it is their expectation that the Fools who did *not* secede at Charleston will take them back and give them full share of hominy and honey without a single act of repentance.

And to say truth, a vast number—if not a majority—of the Fools, other than those of the Cotton genus, appear willing to accept these terms. The flies invited by the spider into his parlor are inclined to accept; and we shall probably soon see the Richmond specimens swarming back on the floor, with the motto, "Heads we win and tails you lose" inscribed on every wing.

Is not this in itself a banquet to the Fool-hunter? It would be a bliss without alloy, were there not somewhat more than a suspicion that the Fools in favor of admitting the Cotton genus are not perfect fools, but strongly dashed with a knavish or cheating element—thus making them mongrels.

Another well-defined swarm of specimens are those from the State of New-York, who have undertaken the always easy task of pleasing all sides and carrying their own point into the bargain. They are pleasing the Douglas men immensely by always voting with the Anti-Douglas forces on questions of organization; while they, at the same time, tickle the Anti-Douglas men almost to death by professing their determination to vote for Douglas until things burst up generally. This is a wise course, and can hardly fail to gain for those engaged in it the esteem and admiration of everybody.

Then again in the Northwest there are not a few model fools who would seem jealous of the fame won, and the dignified position acquired, by the eight swarms of the Cotton States. To hear these specimens as they buzz and flutter in the parlors of the Douglas head-quarters, one would think that the Northwest contained sufficient Democratic votes to elect a President in despite of all the rest of the Union. These creatures have been greatly worried and provoked by a plague known as the Administration-rot; and, therefore, that their stings should be in a constant state of minatory irritation, is the less to be wondered at and the less to be blamed.

The Fool-hunter must claim as his natural prey all those delegates who believe—first, that the slaughter of Douglas would be tantamount to the nomination of their own candidate; and secondly, that the nomination of their own candidate would be tantamount to election by the people. Under this claim there are hardly ten men in the Convention, outside the State of Illinois, who could escape.

As the most natural specimens of this game, the Fool-hunter also claims to hold fee-simple rights in every man who believes that the Republican candidate, if elected, would not be allowed to take his seat on the 4th of March succeeding. Nobly as the Cotton States have established their title to be set down as "naturals," he is of opinion, from close study, that applications for Postmasterships, Custom house clerkships, Department patronage, and so forth, would be just as numerous to Mr. Lincoln as to his Excellency President Anybodyelse; and he has no reason to believe that these applications would no bear a due proportion of Cotton State Postmarks.

The Fool-hunter also claims, and with a most clamorous claim, as animals *feræ naturæ*, and liable to be bagged by him whenever he can bring them down, all those enthusiasts who imagine in their wilder moments that politicians are less selfish than other men, and that delegations in their collective capacity will sustain principle at the sacrifice of interest. There are individual fools of this order—four or five highly-developed specimens being furnished by the State of New-York—but as to hoping for a State aggregate, or even State majority, of such rare and isolated specimens, the thing is absurd! They are the Dodos of politics in the present day—birds numerous and powerful in the early days of the country, but now almost extinct.

Title must also be asserted to all who imagine that "outside pressure," such as carried the day at Chicago, can produce any impression, other than that of disgust and resistance, on the veterans who form the bulk of a Democratic Convention. They are trained politicians, and know the material out of which shouts and cheers are extracted. They have pulled the wires themselves for all such exhibitions; and a school-girl attempting to astonish and awe the Wizard of the West-nor'-west by showing him a trick on the cards, would scarcely be a more ridiculous sight than is presented when the "outsiders" attempt to control the "insiders" of a Democratic Convention by bluster, banners, buncombs, blowing and general blatancy.

But rising superior to the consideration of classes, and taking in the genus at one view, as developed and represented in the Front-street Theatre, what can be thought of men who, at such a crisis in their party existence, insist on washing all their dirty linen in public, and aggravating every personal quarrel by such taunts as are rife in the speeches reported through your columns? What can be thought of the Gulf-State men, who treat the North as if this question of further and yet further concessions to Slavery were one in which the North alone had interest—by which the North alone was periled—and towards the settlement of which the Gulf States would lend no aid, except on the acceptance by all the Free States of just such conditions as the fire-eaters may see proper to impose?

If we descend to the consideration of individual types in the great family which is the subject of this letter, what finer specimens can be asked than some three or four to which brief reference shall be made. There was a model article from Massachusetts last evening, who declared himself filled with "horror, astonishment and unspeakable grief" when informed by the public prints that twenty five sovereign States at Charleston had refused to be controlled by eight This specimen (with *antennæ* as long as the ears of Balaam's ass) announced with perfectly tremendous solemnity that he himself would withdraw his sublime and indispensable continuance from the body, if Church's attempt to extract the sting from the Richmond wasps, before admitting them, should be successful! It is needless to say that this tremendous solemnity produced tremendous laughter, only varied here and there by a shudder of disgust. This speech, let us hope, may cause a lowering of this model-specimen into a lower political grave than any of his family have yet occupied.

There is a New-York Congressional specimen presenting very decided claims to notice. At Baltimore, as at Charleston, he springs to his feet every five minutes, insisting on his right to be heard. This being granted, he commences with some touching allusion to his own bachelor eligibility as a matrimonial candidate in the private market; pays some very profuse rhetorical compliments to the ladies who are present; and then winds up on each occasion by protesting in grave form against the heedlessness and selfishness of those who indulge their passion for elocutionary displays, at the cost of time so precious as is that of the Convention! This specimen has attracted the particular notice of Caleb Cushing, and the vigor and venom with which Caleb raps him to order is refreshing.

As to Caleb himself, he is a person in whom no judicious fool-hunter would claim interest. There is very little of the fool about him—as little as about any man in the Union. On the contrary, he belongs in some aspects to another grand division of the human family—a division frequently merging and intermarrying into the fool division, but distinct in its purity as another race. As a collateral branch to the pursuit of his own peculiar game, the fool-hunter will frequently be called upon to diverge into examinations of the genus to which Cushing belongs; but the result of these studies must be elaborated and set forth at large in another letter.

Just this instant a project has been broached which is worthy of the best efforts of the entire genus now undergoing review. It is nothing less than to call a mass meeting to-morrow night in Monument-square for the purpose of nominating Judge Douglas by popular acclaim! Was it not well written in the opening of this letter that some few of the Douglas men would seem jealous of the magnificent position at present occupied in public esteem by the Cotton-State specimens? "Popular acclaim," forsooth, in a Native American city! And this, too, at a time when Douglas has at least as good a chance of the nomination, in regular order, as any man in the country.

That last is a spoonful too much—two spoonfuls too much—of honey; the appetizing fare of folly begins to cloy. Let me now go down to the Convention and consider some of the individual specimens there, my reports on their peculiarities requiring as much detail and minuteness as we find in the text and illustrations of some standard work on entomology.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gossip from the Convention—Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Gilmor House,
Baltimore, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Yesterday was the second day of the Convention at Baltimore. Of the more important moves and operations, the telegraph has already apprised you. In the morning, after the prayers were heard from Rev. Dr. Fuller, and the Convention had been silenced, Mr. Church, of New-York, rose in his place and obtained the floor. It will be remembered that Mr. Church was the mover of the amendment which bound delegates seeking admission to the action of the Convention, and the support of its nominee. That amendment was the cause of all the ill-feeling concerning which I wrote yesterday. Aimed as it was directly at the faces of the Anti-Douglas men, seemingly compelling them to surrender at discretion of their opponents, it *was* a *leetle* too hard to be swallowed comfortably. Consequently they kicked and squirmed a great deal, and the Douglas Doctors fearing that the dose might react, concluded to think the matter over again before they determined to force it. It was on this account that, when Mr. Church rose, every eye was riveted upon him, and every one was silent. In a very neat speech, he announced his determination to withdraw the offensive portion of his amendment, and to substitute a simple motion referring the whole question of contested seats to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report immediately. Hardly had he got the words from his lips, when he was saluted with three rousing cheers, and clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs. The policy of his action no one can fail to notice.

THE ACTION OF NEW-YORK

puzzles the uninitiated. Those who were the most sanguine for Douglas on Monday were the most downcast on Tuesday. New-York seems occasionally to desert the phalanx which so nobly and consistently supports Mr. Douglas, and to array herself on the side of his opponents. To the mass this seems the signal for the downfall of his standard, but those who ought to know say that New-York prefers concession to secession, and is endeavoring to stay the going out of border States from the Convention. Others think New-York politicians are corrupt through and through, with no redeeming feature—no not one—and that they will play a game which will best subserve their own individual interests. Of course, I don't know which is right, but I guess a little of both.

After a session of about an hour, the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The same game which was played at Charleston operates here. Time, time is what both sides want. It enables them to manipulate, to bribe, to "talk in," bully over and scare the waverers and the uncommitted. So all manner of business is referred to Committees—the Committees request time, and the Convention adjourns to give them time. Immediately upon the adjournment in the morning the vast crowd rushed for the hotels, the Committees met in their rooms, the canvassers and wire-workers retired into private life, while the Reporters, who, like busy bees, are always doing good for their kind, hurried to the telegraph office, and "quick as a flash" sent the news, the gossip, the speculations and the lies all over creation.

The Boston papers have been in an awful stew because their

CLAIMS TO SEATS

had been rejected. The *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Herald* desired to telegraph the proceedings and gossip daily, as the New-York papers do, while the *Post*, *Bee*, *Advertiser*, and so on, also desired seats, in order that their accounts of the Convention might be correct and immediate. Each of these papers was clearly entitled to a seat, and yet they all experienced the greatest difficulty in getting in. The only two to whom McCloskey gave tickets were the *Traveller* and the *Post*, while the others were totally excluded or compelled to get in (as reporters only can do. Finding that matters were becoming serious, Gen. Cushing took the whole matter out of the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and appointed Mr. John G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, a Special Committee of one, to take the entire charge of the reportorial quarters. Since then we have had nothing to complain of. Mr. Parkhurst at once recognized the claims of the prominent papers, and made the bogus occupants of the seats vamose. It is laughable to witness the efforts of the hangers on to obtain admission. They boldly claim to represent this or that paper; to have a message for Mr. Cushing, or to be cousin or uncle or brother of some grand Democratic leader, and thus attempt to force their way in. But it's no go. The police are admirably drilled, and the Archangel Michael himself, sword in hand, couldn't get in without a ticket. At the evening session considerable fun was caused by an

INDIGNANT SPEECH FROM FISHER,

of Virginia, who had received some indignity at the door. Many of the delegates having lost their tickets, Gen. Cushing announced that all delegates were to call at a specified place and exchange their white tickets for red ones. It seems that Mr. Fisher and some fifty others did not do this, and as a consequence, when they asked admission at the door they were refused. They pledged their honor that they were members, they threatened instant punishment to the diligent officers, they vowed revenge on all concerned, and attempted to force their way in. Immediately the ire of the police was aroused. Instantly a row ensued, in which the honorable delegates were worsted, and with bleeding noses, weeping eyes, tumbled shirts, and offended pride, they were compelled to give up. Finally, Fisher, by the aid of that most potent of individuals, a reporter, managed to get in. Hot and sweaty, with sleeves rolled up, hair disheveled, and eyes like peeled onions, he frantically rushed up the aisle. "Mr. President," said he, "I rise, Sir, to a question of privilege. For God's sake, Sir, who am I? Am I a pauper or an idiot, a gentleman, a blackguard, or a disgrace to humanity. Look at me, Sir, and tell me *who* am I? I did think, Sir, that I represented the State of Virginnia upon this floor; I did suppose, Sir, that I was of some account, but now, Sir, I am in doubt. Sir, I have been insulted. A policemnn has *dared* to stop me at the door; and, with fifty of my companions and co-delegates, I have been attempting to cope with that formidable adversary, a Baltimore policeman. Sir, I'll submit to no such outrage. If I do, I will quit the Convention, and have nothing to do with it!" This speech, as you may possibly imagine, produced a great impression. Fisher's eyes really seemed in danger. I thought two or three times that they would jump from their sockets and roll upon the floor. His arms, I was fearful, would be wrung off, and his head reminded me of that classic melody which has made the name of Mrs. Barney Williams immortal, and which goes by the euphonius title of "Bobbin Around." Gen. Cushing, in a few words explained the facts of the case, showing clearly that the fault was belonging to the delegates themselves, they not having complied with the suggestion made by the Chair in the morning.

Shortly after this the Convention adjourned, and loud cries were made for

FISHER! FISHER!! FISHER!!!

The rain poured in torrents. The first balcony was filled with beautiful ladies, the delegates felt in good humor and wanted a little fun. Fisher mounted a chair, wiped his head with a red pocket-handkerchief, and attempted to speak. He was coughed at, laughed at, hooted at and cried at. He was applauded, cheered, encouraged and clapped. But in vain did he try for a hearing. Some ungentlemanly fellows were determined that he should not speak, and thus prevented him. Finally, Fisher, in disgust, flourished his handkerchief, spat on the floor, and shouted, in response to cries of "Go on," "I never speak to a mob," and left.

Well, as I said before,

FUN WAS THE ORDER

of the afternoon. When Fisher sat down the crowd called for Flournoy, Rynders, Myricks and Work. At the call for Work, a singular-appearing man got upon a chair and began, amidst roars of laughter, to make a speech. Perceiving that he was a character I took a seat quite near him and observed him closely. Some years since a Judge, named Mann, was trying a cause in Missouri, when one of the witnesses, in addressing him, called him "citizen Mann," for this the Judge fined the individual, whose name was Work, $500 and sent him to jail for a week. Ever after that he has gone by the name of "citizen," and this afternoon

CITIZEN WORK MADE A SPEECH.

His spectacles were upon the top of his head; his hair was tumbled; his neck-handkerchief was untied; he wore a vest as red as blood, and in his hand he held a damaged tile. Said he: "Why am I called on to speak? In the language of the Bible, who am I, or my generation, that I should receive such exaltation? I never was President, and never mean to be. I never abused Gen. Jackson, and never mean to. I am not a Member of Congress or a blackleg. But I'll tell you who I am. I am a bare footed, hot-headed, Jackson Democrat and Hard-Shell Baptist, I believe, in the Democratic Party, and I believe in the Baptist Church. Why, would you believe it? I once saved the life of a Black Republican, or at least of a Douglas man, and there ain't much difference. I was in Charleston, all boiling up with erysipelas; this man was very sick; I sat by his bedside with my red leg in a pail of ice water and felt of his pulse and every thing, gave him medicine and cured him. It went against the grain to do it, but I am too good a Baptist to disregard the 'Sermon on the Mount;' and, therefore, I saved him. So you see I'm a queer critter. I have no title to be heard here. Cushing, now, *has* a right. I never abused Gen. Jackson; but he has. For twenty-five years Cushing abused Gen. Jackson, and then turned tail; and I now find him presiding, forsooth, over a Democratic Convention. Great God! My relative, Gen. Foote, calls this a galorious Union; but I call it a detestable Union." He then proceeded to pitch into the Douglas men at some length, but his audience not relishing that style of talk, crushed him down, and with a flourish of his cane, handkerchief and tile, he made a bow and sat down.

In the evening, after the refreshing showers had cooled the heated air, the crowd of unoccupied and uneasy delegates and outsiders met in front of the Douglas head-quarters, and of the adjoining house, which is our hotel, and demanded speakers. Both parties responded. The speeches were nothing of importance. McMasters, of New-York, spoke about half an hour, and though his extreme Southern ideas do not commend themselves to our sense of justice, we are compelled to acknowledge that he made a most delightfully entertaining speech.

The treat of the day was served in the room of the Credential Committee, when Messrs.

SOULE, YANCEY AND FORSYTH

pleaded their several cases before the Committee. Soule is the best speaker of the three. His sentences are perfect, his ideas are entirely methodical, his words are well chosen, and the most fastidious elocutionist could find no fault with his peculiarly graceful manner. Yancey is the next best. Forsyth is a strong, practical talker, with but little flourish or polish, seeking more by force of facts to convince the reason, than by beauty of composition to delight the listening ear. When the contested seats in Delaware were being arranged

A VIOLENT SCENE OCCURRED.

Mr. Whiteley, the member who seceded from the Charleston Convention, demands readmission, and his right to the seat is contested. Upon opening his case, Whiteley said that when his statements were denied by gentlemen he knew what course to pursue, but when they were controverted by *men*, (peculiar emphasis on men,) he preferred the documents. This roused the ire of his opponent, who inquired if he referred to him? Before we could get our pencils ready to put down the reply, Whiteley had

HIT HIM OVER THE HEAD

with his cane. Number two drew off and planted his fives on Whiteley's peeper, drawing therefrom a quantity of the ruby. The Committee interfered and endeavored to seporate them. "Let me alone," said number two, "I'm no lawyer, only a plain farmer; but I can clean him out in less time than he can wink!" Finding it an utter impossibility to keep order, the Police were called in. Whiteley is a very large and powerful man, and for a long time kept them at bay, until, with a desperate plunge, all six policemen seized him and lugged him off to the Station-house, where he cooled his fevered brain until released by a resident of this city.

That case being disposed of, the contested seat in the Arkansas delegation was taken up. The claimants are Hindman and Johnson. Hindman made a statement which Johnson declared to be false, whereupon Hindman slapped his face, add

DREW A PISTOL,

which he held at the head of his adversary. Johnson was pale with anger, but prudently said nothing to Hindman. Turning to the member from Tennessee he asked him to loan him his pistol; finding he could not get one he coolly shrugged his shoulders and sat down. In the meantime the pistol had been taken from Hindman, and his friends had caused him to sit down. Order being restored, Hindman apologized to the Committee for his action, and left his opponent to take it up at another time, and in the manner recognized by the gentlemen of the South.

The Committee came to the conclusion that matters were becoming somewhat mixed, and soon after adjourned.

Sweet set these delegates! I presume there are such in all parties, but it has been my misfortune to meet them most frequently in the Democratic fold. All of these persons are recognized as gentlemen; their private and social manners are unexceptionable, and on all topics save that of politics they are tolerant and forbearing. Why, then, is it that they will thus descend from their natural *status*, and allow themselves to be classed with bullies and scallywags?

The Gilmor House is brimfull, having some seven hundred guests. We are more or less comfortable in our quarters, enjoying good living, commodious rooms, and delightful company. As for excitement, who shall say that we have not our share, and a little more, too?

The enterprise of the Times, as displayed in the amount of political intelligence given its readers on Tuesday, has elicited general commendation, and yesterday copies of it were seen in the hands of members sitting in the seats of every delegation.

RESUME.

Douglas active, no change. Other stocks low, anticipating a decline in the prime fancy. Yancey and such like in great demand, but principally for full operations. For permanent investment they are not considered safe or desirable.

HOWARD.

New-Jersey.

A Narrow Escape—A Church Struck by Lightning—Several Persons Injured.—During a violent thunder storm which passed over Bloomfield, New-Jersey, on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Methodist Church, where a strawberry festival was in progress, was struck by lightning. Happily the rain had made the attendance at the festival thin, so that there were but about one hundred and fifty persons in the building at the time. Five or six of these were assisting in transferring the contents of tables which had been spread out doors during the afternoon, to the interior of the Church. Of this number hardly one escaped without receiving a shock more or less severe. Mr Joseph Osborn was the most seriously injured. The electricity apparently glanced from the tin water-leader, near which he stood, to his arm. He was knocked senseless, and it required the free use of cold water and other restoratives for nearly an hour to revive him. A young man inside the building received so severe a shock as to need medical assistance, and a young lady who was near an open window, had a hole burned in her dress. Others were slightly injured, but the majority were only startled. Many who were not sensible of having received any of the electricity at the time, complained next day of a numbness in their limbs.

Strange to say, the Church itself, which was of brick, was not injured in the least. It had no lightning-rod, and the only reasonable explanation of the miraculous escape of the building and its inmates which was offered, was, that the electricity must have been dissipated, and that a portion of it passed down the water-leader to the ground. The tearing up of the soil in one or two places sustained this theory.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer United Kingdom at Father Point.

Italian Affairs—A Capitulation—Intervention Solicit.d and Refused.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Father Point, Wednesday, June 20.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow 9th inst., passed this point at 8½ A. M., to-day, bound to Quebec. Her news is three days later than has been received.

The *Great Eastern* was to make a trial trip on Saturday, the 9th, and the day of her sailing for New-York will not be announced until after her return. The paddles were tried on Monday, and the paddles and screws together on Tuesday, and the run on Saturday will consist of twelve hours' steaming down the Channel. The New-York pilot is on board. The day of sailing is not intended to be later than the 23d, and will probably be earlier, as it is desired the vessel should be in New-York in time for the Fourth of July.

News from Sicily states that a capitulation had been attempted between Garibaldi and Lanza. A letter from Paris, dated Thursday, says that it was proposed by Lanza, and that its conditions were as follows:

First—The retention of their respective positions by both parties.

Second—Liberty to attend the wounded and remove them on board the fleet.

Third—Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor.

Fourth—That the Municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commissioner for the concession of such reforms as were deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi, but the fourth was rejected peremptorily, and the Conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not commence the following day, and the armistice was still under discussion.

London, Friday, June 8.

The *Times* publishes full details of Garibaldi's proceedings, and says the present month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily.

The Paris Bourse was very dull.

Paris, Friday June 8.

The King of Naples has invoked the intervention of the Five Great Powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions. He more particularly claimed the mediation of the French Emperor for the pacification of Sicily, and promised to proclaim immediately the Constitution of 1852. He also requests the Great Powers to employ their authority and influence to prevent Piedmont from favoring insurrection on the mainland of Naples.

Regarding a collective action of the Great Powers, England was the first to answer. She did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood, without siding with either party.

Lord Russell, however, promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment disturbances in the peninsular possessions of the King of Naples.

The other Powers subsequently gave a similar reply. Napoleon, who was at Lyons when the demand was received, replied immediately that mediation only was possible between two Powers, and unless it officially recognized the Sicilian revolution no Power could mediate between the same and the King of Naples.

Except Austria, who has no diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great Powers will act similarly.

A Paris letter in the Brussels *Nord* gives the following interesting account of the same proposition—though when it was written the result was not known:

Paris, Monday, June 4, 1860.

A serious and unexpected incident has just arisen at Naples, in connection with affairs in Sicily. M. Carafa assembled all the members of the Diplomatic Body, and communicated to them a note to the effect that the King of Naples, "from feelings of humanity," called for the intervention of the Powers who had any naval forces stationed on the coast of Sicily, in order to put an end to the conflict between His Majesty and a part of his subjects. The note laid it down as a condition that *the territory of Sicily should be guaranteed to the King*, who, on his part, engaged to grant the most extensive reforms. You may imagine the astonishment produced on the Diplomatic Body by this communication; it found them quite unprepared, and they were obliged to refer the matter to their respective Governments. It is doubtless that circumstance which led to the armistice between the Royal troops and those of Garibaldi. The Marquis de Villamarina has received instructions from Count Cavour not to adhere to the request of the Neapolitan Government, as Piedmont wishes to remain faithful to the principle of non-intervention. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has not yet made known its reply, but there is no doubt that France will also maintain the same principle. The announcement of this proceeding on the part of the King of Naples has produced a great impression in the official world, in Paris, and among diplomatists generally, and has been interpreted as an evident sign of the weakness of the Neapolitan Government, which, with an army of 150,000 men, cannot defend itself against what has been described as a handful of Italian patriots and Sicilian insurgents.

INDIA AND CHINA.

An extra Bombay *Times* has the following telegram:

Galle, Saturday, May 12.

An answer to the French and British Governments was received on the 8th. *The Chinese Government positively rejects their demands.*

The Government of Jeddo affects great alarm for the safety of the foreign legations.

Gen. Sir Hope Grant is expected at Hong Kong on the 28th.

Nothing is known of the preparations made by the Chinese.

Boston, Wednesday, June 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham characterized the bombardment of Palermo as the most atrocious act ever perpetrated.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said the Government proposed that the United States and England should act conjointly in capturing slavers.

At the Ascot races the cup was won by *Rupee*. The royal stand of plate was won by *Horror*, after an exciting contest.

A letter from Genoa, dated 3d, says an expedition leaves Genoa, this evening, for Sicily to aid the insergents. It consits of a steamer laden with arms and ammunition, and 800 picked men—all Italians and old fighting men. The name of the commander is unknown.

Vienna, Thursdy, June 7.

The Austrian Government, with a view of recognizing the Representative system in the provinces, is about extending the authority of the Central Congregation in Venetia.

Rome, Thursday, June 7.

Baron Bardini has been apppointed Minister of Commerce in place of Amici.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial news is very meagre. The following is all which has come to hand.

Liverpool, Friday, June 8.

Cotton has been very heavy throughout the week, and prices are irregular.

London, Friday, June 8.

Fair business in Wheat at full prices.

Other articles unchanged.

Mr. B. G. Bentley, Steward of the Hudson River Institute, at Hudson, while going from Claverack to that city, by the Hudson and Boston Railroad, was so imprudent as to get on top of a baggage car to ride. While his back was turned, as was supposed, the train passed under a bridge, and his head struck the timber with such force as to dislocate his neck. The passengers did not know of the casualty until one of them saw his head and part of his body hanging over the side of the car. The remains were taken to Hudson.

Benjamin Bangs, at one time one of the heaviest ship-owners in New-England, died in Boston on the 18th.

THE JAPANESE.

Another Intercepted Letter.

THE PRINCE MOORAGAKE AGAIN DELINEATES THE SENTIMENTS OF HIS SOUL TO HIS JEDDO CORRESPONDENT, AND REJOICES IN HAVING SAFELY PASSED THROUGH JERSEY—MOORAGAKE ALLUDES BRIEFLY TO THE RECEPTION OF THE EMBASSY IN THIS CITY, BUT DISCOURSES MORE AT LENGTH UPON LESS COSTLY COURTESIES—MOORAGAKE IS BECOMING SOMEWHAT RECONCILED TO AMERICAN MANNERS.

MOORAGAKE TO MOONSKI.

SON OF FRUM: But few moons have budded and blossomed since we set sail from Niphon. The petal days which since that inauspicious event have dropped from the garland of Time, might all be bound in a fragrant sheaf by a maiden's girdle, for their number is scarce more than the days of penance which the religion of Buddha enjoins upon its followers, and yet MOORAGAKE is older by years. Thy servant has been from Jeddo to Jersey; from a land of refinement to its antipodes; and the goodness of Amida has delivered him from the hands of the uncivilized.

As thou already knowest, O son of FRUM, the country called Jer-sey is not far distant from the United States; yet the people greatly differ in their manners and customs from the citizens of America. It is known to thee that WASHINGTON, a mandarin famous in history as the only one of this people that never told a lie, is commonly called the Father of this country; but thy soul may not be familiar with the fact that his last wish was that the paternity of New-Jersey might not be imputed to his memory. It is not my intention, O MOONSKI, to cast any reproach upon the people; but it is not safe to call a stranger a Jer-sey-man. Their singular habits are attributed by the scribes to the food upon which they live. Their drink is an acidulent beverage known to the natives as cider, although the people of New-York call it champagne; while their diet consists chiefly of Lit-tle-Neck-clams. This is sometimes varied with a dainty fished from the sea, known as soft-shell crabs. The Jer-sey-men are very expert in fishing and in catching horses; it is a singular fact that if a halter is given to one of them, he will soon provide himself with a horse. Very little is known of their history, as their own accounts cannot be believed, and no stranger has yet ventured very far into their country. It is mentioned by BENNETT, the poet and scribe, whose fame has reached even to Niphon, and whose verses are sung in Jeddo, as:

> "That undiscovered country from whose bourne
> No traveler returns."

But it were ungrateful to speak disparagingly of a land through which we had safe conduct. As philosophers, we should recognize the fact that people differ with climes, and that barbarism is the condition of uncultivated man; as worshipers of the merciful Amida, we should remember that the Jerseymen are our fellow creatures, and that it is not well to condemn where we should pity. In the fullness of time it is not improbable that the inhabitants of Jersey may develop a civilization equal to the people of Niphon. Let us be charitable!

Oh, MOONSKI, we have met the Common-Council-men, and they are ours! Thou knowest that when a black cloud overhangs the Heavens, our souls are heavy with fear until the thunder bursts and the storm comes down; it is easier to bear a blow than to suffer the suspense when one impends. Thus the dread of a meeting which we knew to be inevitable, had shadowed our hearts with gloom; but the cloud has burst, and though the hand of Niu-Rai has fallen heavily upon us, our souls are relieved of doubt. It will gratify thee to know that we met our fate with the dignity becoming princes and philsophers; but even the great heart of SIMME-BUZEN was once nigh unto breaking. It was not pleasant for that illustrious Kami to be slapped upon the back and called a "high old Jap" by an unshaven Al-der-man, yet he bore the indignity, and drank Jersey cider from the hands of his enemy. To delineate the features of a Com-mon-Coun-cil-man would puzzle the pencil of our most ingenious artist, and MOORAGAKE will not attempt the task. By a wise provision of the law those permitted to ride in the procession designed for our honor were obliged to wear gloves of an intensely yellow color, that they might not be mistaken for respectable citizens, and a large body of Po-lice-men surrounded their carriages to keep them from committing acts of violence. In matters of precaution this people are wise!

To see the soldiers who defend the honor of Columbia, oh, Son of FRUM, would cause thy two swords to rattle with joy. It was a maxim bequeathed to his successors by an illustrious Kami of this people, that in time of peace they should prepare for war, and for this reason the soldiers are daily practiced in the art of walking well and fast. This is probably done that in battle they may be able to outrun the enemy. To accustom them to the smell of powder, cannon are often fired in the Park, and that they may not be afraid of cavalry, their officers are mounted upon fierce omnibus horses and made to ride them before their eyes. The Seventh Regiment is held in much esteem because it once marched to Washington in a rain storm without umbrellas. It is thought that men who can stand water can also stand fire. The other regiments will soon be put to the same test by immense engines which have lately been provided for the purpose. WASHINGTON, the discoverer of America, was a great soldier, and a monument is being erected to his memory; it will not be completed until his name is forgotten, and here this economical people display their accustomed wisdom, for until then it will not be needed. The Seventh Regiment is a fine body of men, and their legs are long; but it is the private opinion of MOORAGAKE that they could not get away from the field of battle any sooner than the guards of our Tycoon.

The procession in honor of our Embassy is said by the *Herald* to have been an "imposing affair;" this is probably true for was it not imposed upon us? But it was not very beautiful, for it consisted chiefly of omnibus-horses and Al-der-men. The Al-der-men were placed in prominent positions that fathers might point them out to their children, and thus warn them what bad boys are sure to come to. The Treaty-box was placed upon a high wagon, that it might not be in danger of being spit upon by the Al-der-men. The shop-windows in all the streets were ornamented with women and babies, for in this country nothing is considered complete without the presence of women. It is said of them that they are first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of their countrymen, and first everywhere. That the hackmen might be made to earn their money, and that the public might be gladdened by the sight of Princes, our Embassy was driven up and down Broadway until the head of SIMME-BUZEN was blistered by the sun. An Al-der-man, whose name is BOOLE, offered to lend him his white hat and yellow gloves, but the soul of our Kami could not submit to this disgrace in public. So BOOLE told him to grin and bear it like a high old Jap.

After our features were familiar to the eyes of the people we were taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, which was hung with flags for our accommodation. The ladies of the hotel made much love to Little TOMMY, which much puzzled us, for he is not old enough to marry, and, as thou knowest, his heart is in Jeddo. We have since learned, however, that the Siamese Twins are dead. We were more surprised that they made love to TOMMY, as there are many servants employed in the hotel almost as dark in complexion, to whom the women paid no attention. But here, as in Niphon, woman is a singular creature, and fearful to contemplate. There is no accounting for tastes.

At the request of the Committee of Reception a large body of citizens stationed themselves under our windows, and have not yet departed. When the head-waiter of the hotel puts his head out of the window he is saluted as SIMME-BUZEN, whom indeed, he much resembles, except that his hair is more curly, nor is he allowed to wear two swords.

We have observed that the people ride in conveyances called Om-ni-bus-ses. They are very large, and will hold any number of people that they can contain. The Om-ni-bus-ses are drawn by horses, kept on their feet by long lines attached to their mouths, and held by the driver. When they are tired, it is customary to allow them to lie down in the street and rest. The Om-ni-bus-ses are drawn at fearful speed, and can only be stopped by a very ingenious contrivance. This consists of a leather strap attached to the driver's arm; when a passenger wishes to alight he pulls the driver, through a small hole made for the purpose; by this the driver knows that some one wishes to get out, and stops his omnibus when he comes to a soft muddy place—this he does that the passenger may alight without hurting his feet. We have no Om-ni-bus-ses in Niphon.

The people below are calling for a "Jap" and will assault the hotel unless an Ambassador puts his head out of the window at once, and it is now my turn. Trusting, oh! Son of FRUM, that these few lines will find you in the enjoyment of good health, I remain

Very faithfully yours,

MOORAGAKE AWADJI.

FROM ARIZONA.

Interest Felt in the McLane Treaty—Condition of Affairs in Northern Mexico—English Intervention—Cost of Living.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Monday, May 28, 1860.

This country is much interested in the passage, or rather the ratification, of the McLANE Treaty. Right of way through the State of Sonora will be the making of this almost barren waste, only to be made valuable when its mineral wealth is developed. It is quite probable PESQUIERA, the present liberal Governor of Sonora, will oppose carrying it out. Although he is of or in the Juarez interest, he is much inclined to set up on his own account. I have no doubt, however, that the presence of 2,000 troops on this frontier will be an inducement for him to not interfere with its provisions.

It seems that the Liberalists have almost the entire Pacific coast. Much anxiety is expressed in Sonora and Sinaloa as to the truth or the extent of the proposed intervention of the English, French and United States Governments in the affairs of our unfortunate neighbor; one thing must be done, either *we* must do something or other nations will,—nothing else will ever put a stop to the civil wars that are destroying the country. A letter from a distinguished resident of Sonora says: "We require now absolutely some intervention in the affairs upon a liberal and just basis. It could but produce beneficial results; in fact 'tis the only means of concluding this disastrous civil war, which still continues with the same decided and earnest action on both sides as when commenced."

Colema is in the hands of the Liberals, as in Tepic and Guadalajara. In these places much feeling has existed against the Juarez Government and the Mc Lane treaty, and there was a natural tendency in favor of MIRAMON; it has greatly subsided since the useless bombardment of Vera Cruz by MIRAMON; since then much of his *prestige* has been lost by this foolish and foolhardy act.

It appears that the Juarez Government has made serious complaints against Col. ROJAS, who commanded at Tepic. It is said he has been reduced to destitution. After capturing Tepic he was intending to march on San Blas, where many families had taken refuge, and it was feared he would have committed all manner of excesses. *The English landed a battery at San Blas, and were prepared to land 300 men.* This looks to us here as though there was something in the intervention of the three Powers, and that at least the English were determined hostilities should stop.

We, who have suffered from Apache depredations, are rejoiced that at last troops are on their way for our protection. With sixteen hundred troops here, a new impetus will be given to business, and a large demand made for all the supplies that can be raised either in this Territory or Sonora. It is said that Gov. PESQUIERA intends to stop exportation. I hardly think, however, that he will be guilty of such an outrage on his people, as they have no other market but this.

The country is almost bare of merchandise of all kinds. We learn, however, that large shipments are on the way, and that we shall soon be supplied. The prices of the products of the country have almost doubled within two years, while imported supplies have fallen off equally as much.

The prices are about as follows:

	1858.	1860.
Flour, ℘ ℔	5c.	9c.
Beef, ℘ ℔	4c.	8c.
Bacon, ℘ ℔	50c.	30c.
Sugar, ℘ ℔	50c.	30c.
Coffee, ℘ ℔	60c.	35c.
Oxen, each	$12	$25
Mules each	$30	$60
Mares, each	$10@$20	$30@ $60
Horses, each	$20@$40	$30@$100

The confirmation of the treaty will materially change these prices, lessening the cost of living from one-third to one-half, enabling us to work mines now of no value, and give us the comforts of life.

The officers of the army are actively engaged in preparing for the troops now on the way. But one or two of the locations for posts are decided upon; it is thought however, that a two or four company post will be located on each of the thoroughfares from Sonora, one near the mines of the Sonora Mining Company at Arivaca, and one near the Patagonia mines. Each of these places is desirable.

B.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Cattle Distemper—Stringent Measures to Prevent its Spread—First Formal Opening of the Campaign of 1860—Celebration of the National Holiday.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The cattle malady, which has raged so violently in many parts of New-England, and has spread into New-York and New Jersey, has singularly passed over this region of country, and left Rhode Island almost entirely free from any of its baneful consequences. But three or four cases have been discovered in this State since the reports of its prevalence were first published. These were nearly all very slight attacks, and did not cause a contagion among the cattle, although it cannot now be known what will be the operation of atmospheric influences. In Tiverton, a few days ago, a case occurred on one of the farms, and the animal was immediately slaughtered. The General Assembly have adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease into this State. The act recently passed provides that "no railroad or incorporated company, or persons, shall bring, transport or introduce any neat cattle into this State, from any place whatever, except as hereinafter provided." "Neat cattle may be brought into this State from places west of Connecticut River, upon thoroughfares leading into the western and southern portions of the State, by railroad companies and persons who shall have obtained a general or special license therefor from this Board of Commissioners, and by no other persons or companies whatever."

The town councils are empowered to make such ordinances as necessary to prevent the spreading of any infection, and very severe penalties are attached to the selling of any animals infected with the disease, and everyone violating any of the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of $300 for each offence. The introduction of each animal, in case of the introduction of a number of neat cattle contrary to law, is deemed a separate offence. Commissioners have been appointed by the Government to obtain full information concerning the malady, and persons have been appointed to guard the roads and highways of the State from the passage of cattle in violation of the recent act of the Legislature. The Commissioners have held two meetings recently, in which the Providence and Worcester Railroad was arraigned for a violation of the law, in permitting the passage of 200 head of cattle, but on account of a misunderstanding of the requirements, the case was discharged and the fines remitted.

It will be seen that these very rigid measures on the part of the State Government are most wise and salutary, and it would be well if every State were to adopt some similar regulations. Whether or not the nearness of salt air and salt water does not have a happy influence on the cattle disease is a subject for investigation. It may appear that this is the reason why the malady has not prevailed here. The cattle in Rhode Island, whether working oxen or milch cows, are of more than ordinary excellence. Those of the island of Rhode Island especially are among the finest animals in New-England, and the vast interests involved in this branch of agricultural resource surely warrant the most strenuous and persevering efforts in every State to prevent the spread of the contagious disease.

The first formal opening of the great campaign of 1860 will take place to-night, in a popular ratification meeting of the Chicago nominations. Eloquent speakers from Boston and of this city will address the gathering. Two monstrous flag-staffs have been erected on either side of Weybosset Bridge, and to-night there will be suspended between them a mammoth campaign flag, the true blue, white and red, with the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN attached. This party banner will be the largest ever raised in this vicinity, and it will float in the most conspicuous thoroughfare of the "What Cheer" City. The nominations of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN are becoming more and more popular here in Rhode Island as the spirit of contest arises. There is not a Republican (it may be safe enough to say) in the State, whatever his former preferences, but now sympathises deeply in the anticipations of success which the nomination of ABE LINCOLN creates; and the "Conservative" sentiment, what pretends to be conservative, are inclined to go in for the Republican ticket. The dissensions in the Democracy at Baltimore and the inharmony which have characterized their gathering, with the "developments" occasionally made, prove fatal to their cause, and will most assuredly scatter their ranks in the approaching conflict of November. The Republicans are making energetic efforts—they are preparing to erect a spacious "Wigwam," putting up flags, &c., &c., and inaugurating some like exciting scenes of HARRISON and FREMONT times.

The anniversary of National Independence will be generously celebrated in the towns of Rhode Island. In Providence the oration of the day will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, whose eloquence and forcible oratory in the pulpit have distinguished him among New-England divines. A spirited Regatta is to take place, with prizes to the contestants, and the day concluded with a feature which is one peculiar to New England, and where it has become an amusing "institution." I refer to the burlesque and ridiculous company of Antiques and Horribles, parading by torchlight, and making night hideous with blackened faces, fantastic habiliments, and hoots, screams and demoniac yells. This institution, I believe, first originated as an accompaniment to the celebration of 4th July, in Charlestown, Mass., four or five years ago, and has since been annually reproduced. Our city fathers have wisely abstained from furnishing pyrotechnic scenes, attending which so many serious accidents annually occur. The money expended in this way might be more advantageously employed in other features of this glorious day, and as much to the gratification of the people, and to the common safety and comfort.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

Progress of the Examination—Appearance of the Place—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 18, 1860.

There is a crowd of reasons why West Point should be a favorite resort; and just now those reasons have peculiar force. During the annual examination, which is not yet over, ROE's hotel is filled to overflowing. The parades and drills are attended by throngs of people from all parts of the country. The examinations themselves now and then attract a curious visitor; and the drives, and walks and sails among the exquisite scenery of this neighborhood seem to be entirely appreciated. In no month of the year does this charming spot so fully display its charms as in June; the freshness of the verdure that clothes the bold hill-tops all around, and its luxuriant leafiness, combine two charms that beauty cannot often boast of, freshness and fullness at once, maturity and youth together. The mists and hazes of the later Summer, the sultry heats that in July and August render the spot oppressively uncomfortable, have not yet begun to obscure the prospect nor the pleasures presented here; the air is still cool, though balmy, and the unrivaled landscape is clad in all the glow that Summer only gives; and yet is tinted with the vernal hues that fade so soon into a withered aspect under the dog-day sky. One may yet enjoy all the delights of a stroll along Flirtation Walk, or even clamber near mid-day up to the revolutionary height of Fort Put—may ramble among the casemates, and look down at the lazy sloops that seem to waste the day in idly tacking from shore to shore. One may, if he be particularly and indefatigably aspiring, mount to the very summit of Old Cro' Nest, and gaze on an expanse of Highland scenery that, for mingled beauty and wildness, is, on this continent, incomparable; and the sweltering heat shall not yet prove the pleasure too dearly bought. You may drive away beyond Cozzens' to the lower extremity of this picturesque region, to where the broad Haverstraw Bay compresses itself into the narrow gorge that here hems in the Hudson, or sail leisurely along the waters, glancing by turns at the Dunderberg and Anthony's Nose, landing at the romantic islands that add a beauty of their own to the enchanting scene, remembering the humorous explanations Diedrich Knickerbocker gives of the nomenclature of the mountains; or, if patriotically inclined, calling up reminiscences of the days when the names and forms of WASHINGTON and KOSCIUSKO, and ARNOLD and ANDRE, were familiar in this vicinity. To be sure, one may do all this at other times besides in June, but hyperborean winds and snows disincline the most sentimental for such rambles and ruminations, and the suffocating heats that come so soon and seem confined here closely by the prisoning hills, quite dispel romantic fancies.

At other times, too, we cannot see so much of the evolutions of the cadets as now. Within one month their most interesting exercises are all performed. The encampment is, indeed, not yet formed, and the mimic soldiers do not keep guard over their little garrison as they will do in July. The quaint effect of the white tents and the marching sentinel is lost, but in revenge there is daily a peep at war in miniature. On one occasion the artillery drill takes place, and the boys whose exercise is nothing less than play, drive the heavy guns quickly around the plain, firing and refiring, loading, swabbing, aiming, attacking, repelling, with as great a degree of accuracy, rapidity, precision and skill as many real soldiers in many real battles. On another day the crowd from the hotel lounges under the trees, while the military neophytes go through the complicated manœuvres of a mimic skirmish. They defend and attack the barracks; they drive each other across the plateau that is so admirably adapted for these exercises; they crouch in the grass, they rush down the hill-side, they form effective and interesting tableaux, highly to the edification and entertainment of the lookers on. One morning there is a cavalry exercise in the riding school, at which feats are performed that make the women shudder with fright, and that rival in daring and skill some of the classic performances of the circus. At another time, the evolution is by the riverside, and hard work is done by the young fellows in building bridges on trestles and pontoons.

After parade, and during the evening, the cadets are rewarded by the smiles of the fair for the feats of the day. The belles are fond of beaux in uniform, and even the graduated officers are not more successful in winning soft glances and softer words than their pupils. The famous Cadet hops have, it is true, not yet begun; the studies and exercises of the day may not yet be followed by the dances and delights of the ball; but after a long, tedious and often terrible examination, much more terrible to the young soldier than his vigorous outdoor exercises, the future Lieutenants and Captains and Colonels and Generals are rewarded by the fascinations and flirtations, in which they seem not at all averse to engage. 'Tis a pretty sight to see them practice the arts of peace as well as those of war; the women teach them the former quite as skillfully as their masculine instructors do the latter, and if the Board of Visitors should include such matters in their examinations, doubtless they would be able to report favorably upon the proficiency attained by the West Point cadets. For the honor of our country, whose servants should excel in all things, this is gratifying. But *cedant arma togæ* is not the rule here, and when the inevitable drum beat is heard, as none but the brave deserve the fair, the young soldiers obey the call, promptly tear themselves away from the Delilahs, and rush to the rendezvous.

All this is now to be seen under peculiarly favorable auspices: the board of female visitors is very full, and very assiduous; the walks are full of small bodies (companies often consisting of no more than two) learning the rudiments; while the full dress parade, held in the hotel parlor after dark, demonstrates the success of the tyros. If any one is anxious to know where some of the fleeting hours of early Summer may be most enjoyably whiled away, I confidently recommend the famous military post on the Hudson River, known in history as West Point.

Should you happen to have a taste for art as well as nature, here is the studio of Prof. WEIR, who, although attached to a military institution, has not forgotten his earlier attachment to schools and arts of design. On the banks of this stream, whose beauties may well inspire the artist, he has pitched his tent, (a military figure,) and from his window looks across the Hudson to the rapidly-rising mansion which ROSSITER is building to enshrine his Lares and Penates. WEIR has a fine large room, half library, half studio, admirably lighted, where one may study the works of a painter who was known to his countrymen before many of the present generation of painters had handled a brush or owned an easel; here is a reduced copy of a picture whose original graces the walls of the National Capitol; here are portraits and studies, and especially here is a charming work called "Taking the Veil"—a cathedral, or convent church, elaborate in architecture, with sunlight streaming in through windows of stained glass, the pomp and circumstances of Romish rites effectively portrayed; prelates in full pontificals, acolytes swinging censers, crowds of attendants ranged among the marble columns, and in the foreground a young girl, on her knees, meekly receives the symbol of her life-long dedication to religion. The sentiment and the execution of the picture are both remarkable. The power is indicated, not only in the expression of the maiden's face and attitude, but in the unity of the composition, from which everything is excluded which could mar the religious feeling; while the technical merits of graceful drawing, effective management of light and shade, and skillful distribution of colors, show that the artist's hand has not lost its cunning, any more than his imagination its fire, in all the years during which the hand has refrained to embody that which the imagination has conceived.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Western Politics—Things as they are—Prospects of the Republicans in Ohio.

THE BEECHES, June, 1860.

You have seen the proceedings of the Ohio Republican Convention. It was unimportant, except as showing the spirit of the party. The Chairman of the Convention was a Democrat of 1856—the feelings of the delegates enthusiastic. In looking to future results, at the election, old and shrewd politicians see elements which must give the Republicans a much heavier vote than in 1856. As the same principles are at work in all the Free States, and in the South too, it may be as well to point them out. They are these:

1. Buchanan was elected in 1856 by *divisions* in the Free States. Those divisions will not exist (except to a very small extent) in 1860. A pregnant sign of the times is, that nearly, if not quite, every FILLMORE paper in the northwest has come out for LINCOLN. In Illinois not only is this the case, but numbers of new Republican papers have been commenced. In Indiana, the same thing is true. This tells with great effect in such places as the Egypt of Illinois and the Pocket of Indiana. In Ohio, such counties as Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, &c., which gave BUCHANAN majorities in 1856, will give LINCOLN majorities in 1860. The same thing is true in Pennsylvania. The great body of Americans, in 1856, will now vote the Republican ticket, while the Republican vote of Western and Middle Pennsylvania will be greatly increased.

2. The divisions of the Democratic party are now past healing. If DOUGLAS were nominated unanimously, it would be unavailing. The idea of his popularity is now lost; there is no longer any hope of gaining by him. He would be beaten in every State of the Northwest, and in Illinois largely. Any other candidate of the party would be a merely nominal one in the Free States.

3. The increase of the German Republican vote is constant and large. It will tell in all the large towns where BUCHANAN's vote was the largest.

4. The enormous corruptions of the Democratic Administration make honest men shudder. What hope is there for the nation if such examples are to be set in high places? And what hope is there that they will ever be corrected if the Democratic party continues in power? Who believes that a DOUGLAS administration would be any better than BUCHANAN's? His most active followers in the West are men who are looking for offices and contracts. To drive off BUCHANAN and put in DOUGLAS would be to realize the old fable of the fox and flies. We should drive off a swarm already gorged, to put in one hungry and ravenous.

These elements of the contest make it one very different from that of 1856. There is an absolute necessity for change, and that change cannot be made available to any good purpose, without it is an entire change of parties and principles. The Government must be put on a new footing, and, if possible, every vestige of the men and ideas which have controlled since 1852 must be erased and abolished. I do not expect the Republican Party, if it comes into power, to be able to do everything. But I do hope it will at once reverse the machinery, and put the vessel on another tack. All branches of the Government have to be purified, and the Supreme Court must be reorganized. This can be done constitutionally, but will require time.

In the South, Mr. BELL's chances are far better than FILLMORE's, and he will assuredly carry some States. If DOUGLAS be nominated, his strength in the South will be greatly increased. With DOUGLAS nominated, BELL will probably carry Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina, with a fair chance for Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia. For, remember that in these States the Democratic Party has no great amount of votes to throw away. They cannot afford to lose ten per cent. of their vote. The nomination of DOUGLAS divides the Democratic Party in the South, whether there be another candidate or not. A large part of the Southern Democracy will never vote for DOUGLAS. There will be an attempt made, in that event, to make BELL the alternative of LINCOLN, by carrying him into the House of Representatives. *There*, DOUGLAS would have no chance whatever. Nor would his defeat enure to his future benefit, for he would not have the highest number of votes, as JACKSON did.

The noise of the battle has hardly commenced out here, for the good reason that LINCOLN has the field to himself. When the Democrats shall present a candidate, with any hope of carrying a single State, the roar of the combat will begin, and the Republicans will have their wigwams up every creek and on every corner. These political battles are a little annoying to sober, quiet people, but how much better than real war! We must have some sort of interest and excitement beyond that of daily labor, or the everlasting hunt for a dollar. These political demonstrations are far better than many things which might have taken their place, and in the present condition of the country they have a real and abiding importance.

You, who pay 14 cents per pound for beef, and $7 per barrel for flour, may want to know something about the crops. The present prospect is very good. I think the grain States will produce more than an average, and as there is not much prospect of exporting it, prices will probably not be high. Farmers may be remunerated, but citizens will not have too much to pay.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., writes a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in explanation of the statement that he had advocated a dissolution of the Union. He said that he thought the success of either the BELL and EVERETT ticket, the HAMLIN and LINCOLN, or one bearing Mr. DOUGLAS' name, "would be fatal to every institution of the South in the Union, whether political, social, moral or religious, through the predominating and *all-absorbing* influence of the North in possession of the Government, and an absolute control of the Union at once arising." Mr. TYLER concludes as follows: "I, for one, will not consent to be made the echo of Abolitionism by any party whatever. I will uplift the standard of patriotism even against party organization. Live or die, survive or perish, I will stand over the graves of my ancestry, by the hearthstones of my relatives and by the side of my friends—*all, all here in James City, Charles City and New-Kent*—and defend the one and the other against all enemies whatever, whether they appear as compromisers of my rights under the Constitution and in the Union, or as Republican Abolitionists—*whether they consist of Northern oppressors or of Southern traitors.* In six months we shall know whether the ominous junction of twenty five millions of nonslaveholders, North and South, has been formed, tearing the Constitution into shreds, in order that they may obliterate with brute force the rights and interests secured by that great charter of liberty and freedom to the two millions of slaveholders in the Southern States. In six months we shall know whether a war will not have to be raised at the South, similar to that of the Revolution, between the Patriots and the Tories. In that brief time we shall know whether it will not be necessary, as it was then, to purge the political atmosphere of the South through a baptism of blood. The '*Constitutional Unionists*' of this day may find themselves in the predicament of the '*British Unionists*' of that day. My '*funeral*' may then come; but if perish I must, let me fall under the folds of the patriot flag. '*If this be treason, make the most of it.*'"

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, who has just unseated Mr. BARRETT, publishes a long address to his constituents in the Missouri *Democrat* of the 18th. He states that he undertook the contest which has just terminated in his favor, not to expel Mr. BARRETT from the House, but to refer the question of right again to those immediately interested,—that is, to his constituents. The attitude which he submitted to take has been one of humiliation, of anxiety, of expense and of labor. He would not have assumed it merely to change places with his opponent. It was his conviction "that the Executive power installed at Washington by fraud and corruption had resolved to perpetuate itself by the systematic application of such means which induced him to resist them, overwhelming as they were in his own case." Mr. BLAIR then cites some of the revelations of the Covode Committee. These frauds he was convinced were attempted to be perpetuated in his case. He considered Mr. BARRETT merely "as the instrument in the hands of the antagonists of free principles and the purity of elections in the St. Louis District." His constituents, he says, owe the restoration of their rights to a few Northern Democratic Representatives and a few members of the American Party in the House from the South, who have boldly encountered prejudices in unity with the Republican Representatives to vindicate the right of suffrage against the attempts of Executive corruption. Mr. BLAIR concludes by offering his thanks to the American, Democratic and Republican Representatives in Congress who aided in the restoration of the rights of his constituents.

Resolutions were offered in the Ohio Republican State Convention, which was in session at Columbus on the 13th, simply indorsing the platform adopted at Chicago and the nominees. Before the question was taken on their adoption, Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, who was in attendance, mounted a chair and addressed the Convention. He expressed surprise at the disposition which was shown to repudiate the time-honored principles of the party. He desired that the resolutions should be fuller than more explicit. He did not wish that by refusing to express its opinions the party which he had helped build up should basely repudiate its principles and doctrines. He would rather have his arm wrenched from its socket or the heart taken from his body than be a party to such an infamous desertion of principle. Great confusion followed Mr. GIDDINGS' speech, but finally a Mr. BALDWIN obtained the floor and read a resolution from the platform adopted by the Convention in 1859, demanding the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. This was adopted, and the nominations were proceeded with.

The Steam Fire Engine Matter—Card from Messrs. Lee & Larned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We wish to deny emphatically, over our own names, a statement injurious to us contained in a paragraph in your paper of this morning, headed "Chief Engineer's Department." Your reporter has been misinformed by the Chief Engineer in nearly every particular.

It is not true that "the steam fire engine 'Experiment' was, a few months since, sent to LEE & LARNED for repairs, and another, just then completed, was loaned in its stead." The "Experiment" stands just now where it has stood more than two years, and ever since it became the property of the City. It is not true that we "refuse to deliver the engine at all until a bill of some $600, for storage and repairs, is paid by the City." We have, in writing, notified Mr. DECKER that we have no custody of or control over that engine. We have no bill against the City in respect to it, and do not detain it from him either to secure such a bill or for any other cause. Of course, we have no intention to "litigate" against the City a claim which we thus publicly disavow.

The most powerful steam fire-engine in the world, the "J. C. Cary," the property of the City, has been suffered to rest in idleness by the past and the present Chief Engineer, for more than a year past. The place which it should have occupied in the new steam engine-house being thus vacant, and the City without its services, we have volunteered to keep through the whole of the past Winter and Spring one of our own engines, and most of the time two, at the engine-house in the Park, in readiness for duty, giving our own time and paying engineers and assistants to aid in running them at fires; and we shall not be too modest to claim the credit of having rendered through their instrumentality valuable, and we think appreciated, service at fires in repeated instances during the past Winter. We *do* think it fair that we should be compensated for this use of our property, but we have presented no bill for it, and have no idea of getting anything through any "litigation," such as the item in question forewarns the public of.

One of the engines thus kept by us for duty, in place of one which it was the business of the Chief Engineer to keep in readiness, that officer has thought proper to request us to remove. The place in which we wished to put it being temporarily occupied, we *did* ask some delay; but neither the request to remove it nor our delay to comply with the request had anything to do with the matter of the "Experiment," and the engine had in fact been removed before the appearance of the "Chief Engineer's Department" item in your paper.

LEE & LARNED.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1860.

National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 18th inst., with the report of proceedings, occurs the following, in reference to the Committee on State Medicine, viz.:

"Dr. JEWELL voted against Gen. MATHER, and peremptorily declined to stand upon the Committee, on account of certain things that had been whispered in his ears."

The last paragraph undesignedly does injustice to Dr. JEWELL, who took no position disrespectful either to the Convention or any member thereof, nor did he assign the reason stated in that connection.

He did decline to serve on the Committee, for the reason that he thought that no State should have more than one member thereon.

For this reason both he and Gen. MATHER, at their own request, were excused.

Having voted for the appointment of such a Committee, Dr. JEWELL did soon after say, in substance, that had he sooner known "certain things that had been whispered in his ears," he would have opposed it. To most persons this correction would be of no importance; but to one of Dr. JEWELL's eminence, known and esteemed, both in and out of his profession as but few others are, it is peculiarly proper that he should be correctly reported.

To him is due all the honor of originating these Conventions, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that they have already accomplished great good, and are likely to accomplish a vast deal more.

NEW-YORK NON M. D.

The Troy University.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT—VERDICT AGAINST THE INSTITUTION.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 18.

In the Supreme Court, held in Troy last week, Judge HODGBOOM presiding, the case of the Troy University *vs.* B. H. Lord was tried, and a verdict in favor of the defendant was rendered. Mr. LORD—a farmer living in Nassau, Rensselaer County—was a subscriber for a scholarship in the said University, agreeing to pay for the same $100, upon certain conditions however.

It was proposed to endow this University with $200,000. It was agreed by the stockholders in Troy and Rensselaer County to raise $100,000, provided there should be raised in *cash* a second $100,000 outside of Rensselaer County by the 1st of December, 1855.

On the part of the defendant it was claimed that at that time the Trustees found themselves short, on the second $100,000, *fifty-four thousand dollars*; and so, in order to hold the first $100,000, and to retain their charter, which they had obtained from the Regents of the State on the same conditions as above, they received in *notes* the sum of $54,000. (The validity of those notes is also disputed.) Mr. LORD refused to pay his subscription on the ground that the Trustees had not complied with the conditions of the contract. Messrs. MILLARD & BEACH, of Troy, appeared for the University, and Messrs. COLVIN & McCLELLAND, of this city, appeared for the defendant. The trial lasted between one and two days, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

It is stated that only about one-half of the first $100,000 has been collected, and in the face of this verdict, doubts are expressed whether the balance can be collected, and whether those who have paid may not recover what they have paid. From the report of the Treasurer of the University, it seems that only about $167,000 has been paid in all; that the University building cost $76,000, and the land $36,000. The institution has five professors and about fifty students.

An Indian Fight.

THE PAWNEES AND SIOUX AT WAR.

The Genoa, N. T., correspondent of the Omaha *Nebraskian*, writing on the 31st ult., says:

"The Pawnees were visited last Tuesday morning by their old enemies, the Sioux, who had repeatedly beset them during the past Winter and Spring. Just at daybreak the Scheedee band turned loose their ponies to *feed*; the Sioux, about one hundred in number, immediately rushed into their midst, and succeeded in driving off about twenty-five head of ponies. The Pawnees immediately gave chase, when the Sioux, taking refuge in a grove of timber, awaited the approach of the Scheedees, when a sharp fight took place, lasting about half an hour, in which three Pawnees were killed and four severely wounded, one of whom has since died. So sudden was the movement, that the fight was well nigh over before the other bands were apprised of what was going on. The Pawnees labored under great disadvantages—the wind blowing a perfect gale from the northwest, with a cold rain, having, with a few exceptions, nothing but their bows and arrows, which, when discharged, came whirling back in the air, doing no execution whatever, whilst the Sioux were prepared with ammunition, having the wind behind them and the timber to protect them. Bravely did BAPTISTE BAYHYLLE and CROOKED HAND stand the fire of their enemies, the latter having his horse shot dead from under him, and himself getting a severe wound in the throat, at first threatening fatal results, but now with a prospect of recovery. The loss of the Sioux is unknown, but upon the arrival of a reinforcement of Pawnees, the Sioux retreated, and from the several groups seen to halt, they evidently had both dead and wounded to care for. The Pawnees are very imprudent, for, upon the attack of the Sioux, they were without powder, having wasted a supply given them by Agent GILLIS, when attacked by the Sioux a short time since."

The Captured Slaver.

RECEPTION OF THE NEGROES AT KEY WEST—HOW THEY FARE.

A letter to the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, dated Key West, June 8, says of the slaver last captured:

"On the 22d of May, the *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, captured a bark with 426 splendid fellows on board—the most admirable collection of Africans I have ever seen. There was no sickness among them, and up to this time there have been no deaths. The *Wildfire* has lost 51, the *William* 89. We are much occupied with the slaves, and will be glad when the business is settled, and they are disposed of. The African village presents a very curious spectacle; 1,480 wild Africans dancing and singing night and day. They do not fancy the idea of returning to their native land. It is rumored that an assault on the baracoons will be made by parties from Havana to 'nab' the negroes."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The crew of the slaver were taken before a Commissioner and discharged, and were taken over to Havana by the *Crusader*. The accommodations at the dépot had to be enlarged for this increased number, and they were not finally landed until the 2d inst. They are of distinct tribe, or tribes, from the others, having no affinity in common with them—each to the other was quite a subject of curiosity and wonder. They are large, well formed, and very clean in their habits. The bark is foreign built, and her crew were all foreigners. As yet nothing has transpired to establish a nationality."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PAWNEE.—The United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, just completed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, under the superintendence of Mr. GRIFFITH, the contractor, started on her trial-trip on the 18th. The *Pawnee* is 240 feet in length on deck, 47 feet beam, 13 feet hold, and 10 feet draught of water. Her tonnage is 1,540 tons, and the power of her engines is 1,100 horse. She carries four 11-inch Dahlgren guns; each gun requires for a single discharge 15 pounds of powder, and the shell propelled weighs 130 pounds. To the shell is attached fuses, which are graduated to suit the object to be fired at. A five-second fuse will send the shell about 600 yards, at which point it will explode; a fuse of ten seconds will send the shell about 1,500 yards, and at any distance beyond this, not exceeding 2,800 yards, will require a fifteen-second fuse. The following is a full list of her officers and the number of her crew: HENRY J. HARTSTENE, Commander; Samuel Marcy, First Lieutenant; Thomas C. Harris, Second Lieutenant; Geo. Brown, Third Lieutenant; Philip Porcha, Master; George W. Clarke, Purser; Francis M. Gonnell, Surgeon; George Gideon, Chief Engineer; W. W. Kirkland, Lieutenant Marines; George Dewey, Midshipman; Joshua Bishop, Midshipman; James T. Samden, First Assistant Engineer; Jackson McElwell, Second Assistant-Engineer; John Johnson, Third Assistant-Engineer; William H. Glading, Third Assistant-Engineer; William Phillips, Third Assistant-Engineer; Francis McLoud, Boatswain; Bernard Duycker, Gunner; William Robertson, Captain's Clerk; Thomas Langton, Purser's Clerk. Total of 21 officers. Petty officers, 26; Seamen, 20; Old seamen, 25; Landsmen, 20; Firemen, 16; Coal heavers, 14; Marines, 24; Total, 145; Whole number, 166. The *Pawnee* will return to Philadelphia some time next week, when it is supposed she will be dispatched to the Mediterranean, there being but one United States vessel on that station at present.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WILLIAM N. McINTYRE AND JOHN C. TUCKER, FOR AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE ALDERMAN BRADY, QUASHED BY THE RECORDER.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions Recorder BARNARD delivered his decision in the case of Messrs. William N. McIntyre and John C. Tucker, charged by Alderman Brady with an attempt to bribe him to vote for the appointment of Mr. Gideon J. Tucker to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The charge against these gentlemen, made in January last, in the Board of Aldermen, by Alderman Brady, upon which, through the influence of District-Attorney Waterbury, the Grand Jury found an indictment, caused considerable sensation at the time. The defendants' counsel argued the case before the Recorder, some days since, arguing that the indictments, on the face of them, were illegal, and yesterday his Honor delivered the following decision, ruling them out of Court:

The People, etc., vs. William N. McIntyre and John C. Tucker.—These indictments contain several counts, but the substance of the allegations in each of the indictments and in all of the counts is that on the 19th day of January, 1860, the Mayor of the City of New-York, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City, was by law authorized and empowered to appoint a person to fill the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and said Board of Aldermen had power by law to confirm or reject any nomination made by the Mayor. That on the above date Fernando Wood, then acting as and being Mayor, did as such Mayor nominate to the Board of Aldermen Gideon J. Tucker, as President of said Croton Aqueduct Board.

That John H. Brady, from that date up to the finding of the indictments, was, and acted as, a member of the Common Council of the Corporation of said City, being a member of the Board of Aldermen of said Corporation, elected from the Fifth Aldermanic District in the City of New-York. That while the matter of the nomination of Gideon J. Tucker was pending before said Board of Aldermen, a certain sum of money was offered or promised to said Alderman with intent to influence his action, judgment or vote upon such nomination.

The only difference between the two indictments is, that the one alleges the sum offered or promised to be $1,500, and that it was offered or promised on the 25th of January, 1860, and charges the offence to be a felony, and indicts the defendant, McIntyre, as principal, and defendant, Joseph C. Tucker, as accessory before the fact; while the other alleges the sum offered or promised to be $2,000, and that it was offered or promised on the 28th of January, 1860, and charges the offence to be a misdemeanor, and indicts both defendants as principals.

A motion is made to quash both these indictments.

1. As to the indictment charging the offence to be a felony.

By the common law the offence charged was merely a misdemeanor. (2 Bishop, Criminal Law, sec. 78.) Section 52 of the Charter of 1852 does not alter the grade of the common law offence; and supposing that section to create a new offence or to be declaratory of the common law, yet as the punishment provided in that section is simply imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine, no indictment for felony can be found under that section. And this is the case, because by our law the nature of the punishment fixes the grade of the offence, and no crime is a felony unless it be punishable either by death or imprisonment in the State Prison, unless, perhaps, it were a felony at common law, or unless the Legislature has expressly declared it to be a felony regardless of the place of imprisonment. (2 R. S. 4th ed., p. 886, sec 31.)

From the whole frame of this indictment it is clear that it was particularly intended to endeavor to raise the crime from a misdemeanor to a felony. Where such is the intent of the prosecutor, I think a defendant should not be called on to submit to a trial for a higher grade of offence than that which (if any) he has committed. There is no reason why a defendant having committed a misdemeanor, should be indicted for a felony; and the practice should not be encouraged. It is true that in some cases the Courts have held that where the defendant pleaded to an indictment for a felony, and was found guilty of a misdemeanor, they would not disturb the finding. It is unnecessary for me at present to question the correctness of those decisions, but the law is by no means settled on this point. That question, however, does not arise here. By pleading and going to trial the defendant might waive the objection, and a conviction be held good; but here there is no such waiver, and the broad question is whether the District-Attorney has his option to indict for a felony in all cases, irrespective of the nature of the crime—whether it be a misdemeanor or not. I think not, and shall therefore direct an order to be entered quashing the indictment for felony.

And thus this case ends, its inception, as is believed, being due to personal animosity between the prosecution and the defence.

John Anderson, an emigrant runner, was charged with grand larceny, in having defrauded a German woman, named Regina Flegler, on May 2, when she had just landed at Castle Garden, of gold coin, to the amount of $30, by false pretences. The testimony bore strongly against the accused, but as she was unable to recognize the accused in Court, he was acquitted by the jury. She had been detained as a witness since the occurrence, and the Court ordered her $20 in remuneration.

Assault and Battery.

AGGRAVATED, IF TRUE.

Lina Norwald vs. Levy Aarons and David Cabelia.—This was an action against the defendants to recover damages for an assault and battery upon the plaintiff, in consequence of which, it is alleged, she was seriously injured.

The plaintiff is a sewing-girl, employed in embroidering mantillas, and the defendants, Aarons, the owner of certain premises, No. 20 Oliver-street, a room in which they had rented to plaintiff.

From the papers and evidence in the case, it appears that the plaintiff rented of the defendants a second-floor room for 75 cents per week, which she claims to have paid when due. Plaintiff alleges that at the end of the second week an advance in terms of an additional 75 cents was demanded, which she refused to pay, and attempted to remove from the premises; but that she was intercepted by the defendants, knocked down, and beat and bruised about her face and breasts in a terrible manner. Not satisfied with this, as she alleges, the defendants thrust the iron ramrod of a pistol through her cheek, and tore it out, laying her face open from her eye to her lower jawbone. She alleges that she was thus disabled for a long time—from the 5th of July, 1858, (the time of the occurrence,) until recently.

The defendants subsequently had the plaintiff arrested, charging her with an assault upon them, which complaint was dismissed at the Court of Sessions, after a short imprisonment of the plaintiff.

Aarons only answers, denying all the allegations of the complaint, and averring that the plaintiff came to his house at the time of the alleged assault, in company with one Emilie Pfeiffer, and began an assault upon his wife, and that his assault upon her was only to the extent of protecting his better half. This assault by plaintiff, he says, was the reason for her arrest. On the present charge the plaintiff obtained from Justice Bosworth an order of arrest against Aarons, upon which he was taken into custody, and held to bail in the sum of $2,500.

The case now came on for trial before Justice MONCRIEF, in the Superior Court, and is still on.

Edmund Blankman and J. Kennedy Furlong for plaintiff. Mr. Swartout and R. Busteed for defendant.

Mandamus and Attachment against the Board of Aldermen.

The People ex rel. John Gibbons vs. the Mayor.—This was a motion for an attachment against the Board of Aldermen for having neglected to perform a duty imposed upon them by the requirements of a peremptory mandamus. On the 11th instant Justice Bonney granted an alternative mandamus against the Aldermen, requiring them to confirm an assessment for a sewer in Fifty-third-street, or show cause on the 18th why they [illegible]. By that writ it appeared that this assessment was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation in March last, but was neglected, [illegible] refusing to act upon it, although required to do so forthwith, before the transaction of any other business.

The Aldermen made no return to the writ on the 18th, nor did they obey it; and the Corporation Counsel refused to act, he having, as stated previously, advised that the assessment should have been confirmed.

Counsel for the relator then moved for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Aldermen to confirm the assessment, which was granted by Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers. This last writ was now returnable, and it appearing that it had not been obeyed, counsel for the relator moved for an attachment against the Board for contempt.

Judge Bronson was present, and said he had nothing to say against the issuing of the attachment as asked.

Justice INGRAHAM took the papers and reserved decision.

Subsequently counsel for relator appeared in Court and withdrew the attachment, stating that as he learned that the Aldermen had signified their willingness and intention to act in the matter at their next meeting, he designed to go no further at present. The matter was then postponed to the 3d of July.

J. B. Tully for relator; Judge Bronson for Aldermen.

Suit upon a Check.

SINGULAR DEFENCE.

George Deshon vs. Mary C Packwood and the Merchants' Bank.—This was an action upon a check for $2,000, drawn by Samuel Packwood, deceased, husband of the first-named defendant, in favor of the plaintiff—a relative to whom deceased was partial. The deceased, shortly before his death, transferred his bank account to his wife, that she might draw money for household purposes; but subsequently gave the check in suit to plaintiff.

It is claimed by the defence that deceased was insane when he gave plaintiff the check, and that the money was Mrs. Packwood's by virtue of the transfer of the account with the bank.

The case has been on trial before Justice Woodruff, in the Superior Court, for a day or so, and is still on.

John E. Devlin for plaintiff; Knox & Mason for defendants.

The McKenzie Case.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE VERDICT.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie.—This case, which has been tried twice, is now before Justice Sutherland, at Special Term, on a motion to set aside the verdict on the last trial, in favor of the plaintiff. The action is brought to establish the title to a valuable real estate property, near the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, claimed to have been conveyed to the defendant by her husband, the plaintiff, who now sued to recover it back, upon the ground that he was in liquor when he made the deed.

The argument is still pending.

Samuel J. Glassey, C. M. Emerson and James T. Brady for defendant; John McKeon, Mr. Banta and Wm. C. Noyes for plaintiff.

Decisions.

Bosworth, J.—*Searle vs. Cockroft.*—More legible papers in this case must be furnished before the Court will undertake to settle it.

Court Calendar....Thursday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 16 to 23 inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to next Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 170, 891, 889, 888, 892, 390, 1144, 1148, 2?2, 737, 1012, 1012½, 472, 1516, 876, 874, 1150, 1154, 1158.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 99, 125, 139, 142, 44, 91½, 143, 96, 97, 67, 24, 102, 109, 110, 113, 114, 121, 128, 129, 138.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 610, 168, 10, 448, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 266, 604, 560.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 20.

$5,000	Ky. State 6s	106¾	50	Panama R......s60	131¾
1,000	Va State 6s	93⅞	1050	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	69
20,000	do	94	200	do s30	68⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	200	do	68⅞
3,000	do	92⅞	250	do b30	69
1,000	Erie 2d M. B.	96	150	do b10	69
6,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	90	55	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	61¼
1,000	E R 5th M B	60½	300	do b60	62½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 3d M	91¾	50	do b30	61½
3,000	M So. S. F. Bs.	71	50	do	61⅜
500	Ill Cen. R. B.	91¾	200	do b60	62⅝
5,000	Chi & N. W. 1st M	56	50	do s10	61¼
3,000	do	57	275	Gal. & Chicago R.	61½
15	Amer Exc Bank	100¾	200	do s10	61½
10	Bk of N America	110	200	do b10	61¾
25	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	97	100	do	61¾
50	do	96¾	300	do	61⅝
200	N. Y. Central R.	81⅞	100	do b30	61¾
400	do	81¾	200	do b60	61¾
100	do s15	81½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30
500	do b60	81⅞	200	do b7	30⅜
100	do s30	81¾	100	do b10	30⅜
45	Erie Railroad	17¾	100	do b30	30⅜
50	do s60	17¾	100	do b30	30½
75	Michigan Cent. R.	49	100	do s60	30¼
100	do s10	47⅞	600	do	30½
150	do s30	48	200	do s30	30¼
350	do s60	48	500	do	30⅜
50	do s10	48¼	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.b60	71
250	do	48½	50	do	71
50	do	48¾	40	do	71¼
350	do	48⅝	200	do s30	71½
50	do b30	48⅝	200	do b60	71⅝
100	do s10	48½	50	do b60	71¾
40	M.S.&N.I.Gtd.St'k	27	50	do	71½
350	do	27½	80	N. J. Cen. R.	120
100	do	27¾	15	Pacific M. S Co.	89½
200	do b60	27½	100	Harlem R. Pref.b60	38⅛
50	do	27¼	700	do	38⅜
250	do s60	26½	400	do	38⅝
300	do s60	26¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	6	Erie R.	17⅞
10,000	do b60	84½	5	do	18
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	100	do s30	18
500	N. C. State 6s	99	150	Har. R Pref.	39
5,000	M So 2d M. B. b30	47½	100	Reading Railroad	40⅝
9,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ ct 1st M. Sg. Fd. Ct. Bs.	97	50	Panama R.	132¾
			133	Ill Cen R. Scrip	62¾
4,000	T. H. & Alt 2d M.	43	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
15	Bank of America	114½	100	Gal & Ch. R.	61⅞
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	100½	200	do s30	61⅞
350	Pac. Mail St. Co.	90	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	30½
22	do	90¼	100	do s30	30⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	82	11	Chicago B. & Q. R.	71½
350	do	82	50	do b60	71¾
400	Hud. Riv. R. b60	48	35	Del. L. & W. R.	95
500	do s60	47⅞			

Wednesday, June 20—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market noticed at the close of yesterday's business was followed to-day by still stronger prices, and a liberal demand on nearly all the Western shares, which had suffered most in the recent sudden depression. The rebound in Michigan Central is already equal to 3 ₩ cent.; Burlington 3 ₩ cent.; Galena 1½ ₩ cent.; Illinois Central 2 ₩ cent., and Rock Island 1⅞ ₩ cent. Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, upon which less impression was made through the *Bearish* market of last week and on Monday, continue firm, and another rise of ½ ₩ cent. was paid on both to-day. New-York and Erie has recovered to 18. Hudson River to 48 and Harlem Preferred to 39 ₩ cent. The comparative stubbornness shown by New-York Central, while other stocks were going down a few days ago, is still maintained, and 82 ₩ cent. was paid for that stock this afternoon. Panama recovered to 132¾, and Pacific Mail was in fair request at 90@90¼ ₩ cent., a rise of ½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. The Coal stocks remain steady, without attracting much speculation either way. Reading this afternoon 40½@40⅝ ₩ cent. The general share market left off strong after the Second Board, a good many of the orders to buy being checked by the rapid advance beyond their present limits and the small offering of the Western Stocks toward the close of the day.

The State Stocks, reversing the order of last week, were scarcely so firm, except on Virginias, which sold at 94 ₩ cent. Tennessees left off 92¾, and Missouris 84⅝. Some of the Railway Bonds, particularly Erie's, were in demand and higher, Erie thirds 90, and seconds 96. The first mortgage of Chicago and North-west rose to 57 ₩ cent. There was nothing done in United States Stocks.

The Exchange market since the sailing of the *Africa*, early this morning, is quiet. The rates on London are 109⅞@109⅞, and on Paris, f.5 14⅜@f.5 13¾. A good business is anticipated for the *Arago*, sailing for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, and several of the exporters of Bullion are offering to draw short sight on both Paris and London at the difference of sixty days' interest on the other side. The *Arago* will take Gold and Silver at a slightly lower freight than the Cunarders, which circumstance reduced the shipment to-day to $201,212.

The payments into the private banking houses to-day for Exchange caused a free offering of Money, on call loan, at 5 ₩ cent. as the rule, and 4½ on select collateral. There is nothing new in discounts, which, outside of Bank, rule 4½@6 ₩ cent. for prime selections of paper, according to date. Choice single name bills, 4@6 months to run, are done at 5½@6 ₩ cent., and indorsed paper 5@5½ ₩ cent. The July interest on the Southern and Western State Debts, due in this City, is coming in freely. The Bank of Commerce has received the full amount to be disbursed 1st proximo for Missouri, a draft on the Sub-Treasury for $388,000 being at hand to-day.

The Neptune Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 2d of July. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on the second of July, and 5⅝ ₩ cent. has been added to the surplus fund out of the last six months' profits. The Washington Marine Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable July 2. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable July 2. The Mechanics' Bank a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 2d of July.

The earnings of the second week of June on the Michigan Central Road were $28,591 74
Second week in June, 1859 .... 25,950 48
Increase $2,641 26

The London *Times*, June 6, thus refers to the annual meeting in that city of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, which has an agency in this city:

> "The annual meeting of the Bank of North America took place to-day, Mr. R. Carter in the Chair, when the report announcing a 6 ₩ cent. dividend, free of income-tax, was adopted unanimously. It was stated that the colonies were entering upon a fresh career of prosperity, and that traders are recovering from the severe losses during the past few years caused by bad harvests and the crisis of 1857. The crop in 1859 was fair, and the accounts respecting the present year are very promising. The Directors have found it necessary to augment their provision against former contingencies, and this has prevented the declaration of an increased dividend.
>
> Of the amount thus appropriated, near £5,000 is against a disputed claim for £8,000 now under litigation, the whole of which is fully expected to be recovered. In reply to some remarks on the comparatively low rate of distribution, it was mentioned that from the nature of the British North American trade, large banking profits are not likely to be realized in those Provinces. There is generally a full employment for money, and the balances kept at bankers are usually small. Taking the past six years into consideration, however, an average annual division has been declared of about 7½ ₩ cent. It is not proposed to make any further material addition to the rest or undivided profit.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Capital	1,000,000	0	0
Circulation	260,752	1	9
Deposits	476,355	8	0
Bills payable, and other liabilities	463,489	4	5
Reserve to meet bad and doubtful debts	68,831	4	2
Reserve for Christmas dividend	30,000	0	0
Undivided net profit	123,868	13	11
	£2,423,340	12	3
Assets.			
Specie and cash at bankers	194,160	5	10
Bills receivable and other securities	2,179,686	6	5
Bank premises	49,500	0	0
	£2,423,340	12	3

Profit and Loss Account to Dec. 31, 1859.

Dividends declared as follows:				
At Midsummer, 1859	£30,000			
At Christmas, 1859	30,000—60,000	0	0
Balance in hand, being undivided net profit to the 31st Dec., 1859		123,868	13	11
Total		£183,868	13	11
Balance of undivided net profits to 31st Dec., 1858		122,756	8	8
Net profit for the year 1859, after deduction of all current charges and income tax, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		61,112	5	3
Total		£183,868	13	11

The following is the Pittsburgh Bank statement for the week preceding June 18:

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$231,181	$428,51[illegible]	$1,6[illegible],452	$571,89[illegible]
Exchange Bk.	493,225	192,086	1,495,835	307,025
Mer. & Man. Bk	305,863	116,832	1,075,288	211,116
Citizens' Bk.	241,800	80,900	764,179	91,509
Mechanics' Bk	239,250	78,018	760,950	105,298
Iron City Bk.	261,035	103,136	727,589	214,390
Allegheny Bk.	257,505	103,960	801,298	212,684
Total	$2,029,558	$1,102,446	$7,247,541	$1,743,915
Last week	$1,919,688	$1,120,308	$7,214,889	$1,892,900

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the first week in June, were as follows:

Passengers	$9,008 40
Freight	9,484 39
Total	$18,492 79

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line, for the second week in June, were:

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$19,990 41	$26,901 00
Passengers	10,327 92	8,851 79
Total	$30,318 33	$35,752 79
Increase		$5,434 46

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Receipts	$255,692 00
Payments	195,246 00
Balance	6,378,943 00

The receipts include $117,600 for Customs.

COTTON MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,410,000	3,617,000	2,968,000	2,867,000	3,414,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,595,000	1,835,000	1,562,000	1,318,000	1,787,000
Ex. to France	566,000	398,000	359,000	371,000	472,000
Ex. other F.P	464,000	523,000	335,000	378,000	472,000
Total export	3,625,000	2,756,000	2,256,000	2,067,000	2,741,000
St'k on h'd	295,000	292,000	364,000	240,000	213,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	12,000	9,000	26,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	43,000	33,000	36,000	13,000	42,000
Ex. to France	1,000	5,000	7,000	3,000	2,000
Ex. other F.P.	5,000	8,000	9,000	2,000	9,000
Total exports	49,000	46,000	52,000	18,000	53,000

From all points of the Cotton-growing region Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co. report that they are now receiving favorable accounts of the young crop. In some sections the drought continues, but it is admitted the stand is good everywhere, and the prospect fair for another large crop.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from the 9th to the 15th of June:

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Freight	$19,614 48	$15,765 84	$3,848 64
Passengers	7,941 99	6,133 25	1,808 74
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	—
Totals	$28,556 47	$22,899 09	$5,657 38

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅞
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1¼@1½
Canada	⅜@ ½
Missouri	1¾@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10 per acre.
80 acres	85	93 per acre.
120 acres	71	78 per acre.
160 acres	71	78 per acre.

SPECIE.

Silver.			
		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 06½ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 ₩ oz.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n.	16 25@16 35
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 80
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@—	Gold.—Am. Old.	6c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at steady prices: $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,185 bbls., including 898 bbls. Pots, and 287 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been moderate and prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Has been quiet; sales having been reported of only 530 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 14c.; a small lot of Maracaibo at 14c.; and 530 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive, sales having been made of only a few hundred bales, including Middling Uplands at 10⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. The crop prospects Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. notice thus: "Accounts of the growing crop continue favorable, though the want of the rain is still felt, and we hear complaints of drouth in consequence. The continuance of warm, dry weather has been unfavorable to the crops on the high lands, while the bottom lands continue to do well. The absence, however, of any serious drawback so far encourages hopeful views for the future; but while the injury from the present drouth may be small, serious damage would be occasioned by an excess of rain later on, as the crop approaches maturity." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—Receipts.—		—Exports for past Week.—		
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	9,000	4,406,000	40,000	1,000	5,000
1858-9.	9,000	3,617,000	33,000	5,000	8,000
1857-8.	26,000	2,968,000	36,000	7,000	9,000
1856-7.	8,000	2,867,000	13,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6.	9,000	3,414,000	42,000	2,000	9,000
1854-5.	51,000	2,589,000	24,000	3,000	2,000

	—Exports since Sept. 1.—				
	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60.	2,507,000	567,000	464,000	3,627,000	268,000
1858-9.	1,835,000	398,000	523,000	2,756,000	292,000
1857-8.	1,562,000	359,000	335,000	2,256,000	364,000
1856-7.	1,318,000	371,000	378,000	2,067,000	240,000
1855-6.	1,787,000	462,000	472,000	2,741,000	213,000
1854-5.	1,362,000	402,000	245,000	2,009,000	174,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 789,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,438,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following result:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.
Last year	In. 762,000	In. 169,000	Dec. 59,000	In. 871,000
1857-8	In. 1,035,000	In. 208,000	In. 129,000	In. 1,371,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in good request, partly for export, at buoyant prices. The transactions add up 16,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@	$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	7 50

Southern Flour is in demand and is advancing. Sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 95 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots, $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, at old quotations.

FRUIT—A limited business has been reported in the various kinds of Foreign,—including Layer Raisins at $2 47½@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $2 42½@$2 45 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for export, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 40; white Indiana, $1 41; red Western (Winter,) on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 30; Amber Iowa at $1 32; Racine Spring at $1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 25; and White Kentucky at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales 52,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63½c. for heated and damp, and 63½c.@64½c. for sound mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 69c.@70c. for white Western; 70c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye sells slowly, at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are quiet and depressed, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@41c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has attracted very little attention; prices are quoted about the same.

HOPS—The inquiry has been fair, mainly for last year's crops, at 6c.@12c., with some choice lots at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. The speculative movements in old continue, but in a strictly private way. The nominal range for old is from 3c.@6c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are plenty, and obtainable at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and 95c. for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been inactive, at old figures.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for most kinds, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½ ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is less active, to-day, at from 42½c.@43½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been restricted, yet prices of the principal kinds have been supported. Crude Whale, 41c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 27@$1 30c.; Linseed, 59c.@60c. ₩ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 18, sales were made of 107 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 29, with 2,950 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the whalemen's *Shipping List*, 300 bbls. Northern at 43c.; 800 do., do., at 44c. and 450 bbls. Elephant at 41c. ₩ gallon. Also, for export, 1,400 bbls. Northern at 40c. to 42½c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 18, '60	29,744	100,476	911,700
Same time last year	39,424	142,195	1,644,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, including new Mess at $18@$18 12½; old Mess at $17 50; new Prime at $13 50, and old Prime at $12 37@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 840 bbls. Cut Meats are inquired for, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11½c.@11⅞c. for common to prime. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and steady. Sales have been made of 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 175 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply is light and held above the views of most buyers. Hence business is tame.

SEEDS—Are generally inactive and somewhat nominal in price.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile at 10c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

SPICES—Have been sparingly dealt in at old quotations.

SUGARS—This day's business comprised 900 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 6⅞c.@7¾c.; with 400 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request, within our former range.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 21c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 250 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For London, 8,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 20 bales Bark, at 20s., and 80 ceroons Tobacco, at 3s. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 7¾d.; and 10 tuns Oil, at 27s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Heroine*, 416 tons, from Boston to Tahiti, thence East Indies and back to New-York, $1,100 ₩ month; a bark, 570 tons, from a port in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to St. George's Channel, Deals, 87s. 6d.; a brig, 287 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves $35, and other sizes in proportion, and back from two ports in Spain (Malaga, &c.) to New-York, $2,200; a bark, 280 tons, same voyage out, Lumber $17 and Light Pipe Staves $35, and back as the other at the same price; a schooner, 318 tons, from Savannah to Cadiz, Lumber $19, and back to New York from two ports in Spain, $2,200; a brig, 230 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $4,300; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,025; a schooner, 99 tons, to the West Indies and back, $900; one of 180 tons, same voyage, $1,600; a brig from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 37½c., and Molasses $2 50; one 200 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 300 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar $5; one 386 tons to North side Cuba and back, $6 under deck; a brig, 240 tons, same voyage, Molasses, $3 on and under deck; Ship *Caroline Reed*, 660 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, privilege Coquimbo; a brig, 248 tons, to Cette, Staves; a bark, 484 tons, to Lisbon, Staves, thence to Rio Janeiro, Salt; one, 474 tons, to Bordeaux and back; a brig, 196 tons, to Cadiz; a Meck. bark, 390 tons, hence to Newcastle, with Resin, &c.; a bark, 225 tons, to Remedios and back, Molasses; and steamer *Baltimore*, 250 tons, to Aspinwall and Kingston, Jam., in a new line connecting with the West India mail steamers, &c., on terms we did not learn.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 16, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

BUTTER

Is more active, our State dairymen preferring to pack down their Butter and hold till Fall than to accept the present low rates. English shippers have been stimulated to enter the market again, several hundred firkins having been taken for Europe the past week. Without quoting an advance, the feeling is decidedly firmer, and our highest quotations are more easily realized for choice qualities.

Orange County, pails	18	@	—
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow	17	@	18
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs, do	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	12	@	15
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	14	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	16	@	17
Welsh tubs, Fair State	12	@	14
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow	14	@	16
Western Reserve, Fair	11	@	13

CHEESE.

The market is weak. Receipts are accumulating. Heavy shipments are going forward weekly to England, but not in sufficient quantity to ease the market.

State, fine, ₩ lb	10	@	10½
State, common to fair, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Ohio, common to fair, ₩ lb	4	@	7
Fine English Dairy, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Fine Pineapple, ₩ lb	14	@	16

EGGS

Are scarce and higher. We quote:

State, ₩ dozen	14	@	14½
Philadelphia, ₩ dozen	14	@	14½
Jersey and Long Island, ₩ dozen	14½	@	15
Ohio, ₩ dozen	13	@	14

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are again lower, present orders being entirely filled. Other dried fruits unchanged.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₩ lb	5½	@	5¾
Dried Apples, Southern, ₩ lb	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₩ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Dried Plums, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Strawberries, ₩ 100 baskets	3 00	@	4 00
Gooseberries, ₩ bushel	1 50	@	1 75
Cherries, ₩ lb	6	@	12

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₩ bushel	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, ₩ bushel	80	@	90
Kidney, ₩ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₩ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₩ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

POULTRY.

Turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Fowls, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, dressed, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Ducks, dressed, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Geese, dressed, ₩ lb	8	@	10

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Nova Scotia, ₩ bushel	40	@	60
Dykeman, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Junes, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Western Reds, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pink Eyes, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Carters, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Onions, new red, ₩ bbl	—	@	5 50
New Onions, white, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
Beets, new, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	4 00
Turnips, new, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
Asparagus, ₩ 100 bunches	6 00	@	8 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower, ₩ 100	7 00	@	12 00
Squash, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Green Peas, ₩ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
String Beans, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 12
Carrots, ₩ 100 bunches	2 00	@	—

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, June 20, 1860.

Beeves are again in excess of the requirements of the market, and the low prices of one week ago are not sustained at the present market. The decline is equivalent to about ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Most of the cattle come from the West, and generally show good feeding. There is now no hope for high prices this season, as the grass cattle begin to come in....Milch Cows remain as last week, with very little activity in the market....Veal Calves sold at the same rates as last week, but were sooner disposed of, and probably more brought 6c.—the highest notch—than for a few weeks past....Sheep and lambs have not been as plenty, and have sold at an advance of 25c. ₩ head. In consequence of the cattle disease at the East, they are consuming more mutton, which draws from this market....Hogs are scarce and a shade higher. They sell as fast as they arrive.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,678	139	1,158	8,609	3,253
Previous week	4,115	127	1,272	11,685	3,636
Same w'k last year	3,172	246	1,069	8,841	6,212

Weekly average of beeves for 1859........ 3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858........ 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857........ 3,149

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17,837. Total number received the previous week, 20,825, being a decrease of 2,988 head, mostly of sheep.

Of the 4,678 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,920 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 676 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 11 were yarded at Browning's; 26 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 45 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,920 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 27 head came from New-York, 221 from Indiana, 1,688 from Illinois, — from Pennsylvania, 492 from Iowa, 645 from Kentucky, 691 from Ohio, and 156 from Missouri. Nearly all of the cattle are from the West, and as usual, Iowa leads. Nearly half the present week's supply came from that State. There were an unusually large number from Kentucky.

The 4,590 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,902; Hudson River Railroad, 1,752; Harlem Railroad, 2; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 246; Hudson River Boats, 501; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 193. On account of the recent advance in freights on the leading Northern routes to this City, more cattle have come in *via* Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and shippers say the numbers will be largely increased.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The great cattle market of New-York City, located on Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, opened unfavorably to owners of cattle, especially for those who bought at the West last Fall and Winter, thinking beeves would sell as high in June of this year as they did during the same period last season, instead of which they have thus far ruled 1½c. ₩ lb. less. The cattle men thought the market was sufficiently hard last week, but it proved even worse yesterday and to-day. During the height of the strawberry season beef is not expected to sell as well, so that fewer numbers could alone keep up prices; but for the present market we have 3,920 generally heavy bullocks, and that, too, after 758 have been sold at Bergen Hill and the down-town markets. As a matter of course high prices could not be thought of, and all that was attempted was to keep them as last week. But even this was not successful—scarcely so during the first day, and certainly not to-day. We quote a decline on all sales, for both days, of ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, with a slow, *up-hill* market at that.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8¼c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7¼c.
Poorest quality	5½c. @ 6c.	5¾c. @ 6½c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7½c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8c.	8¼c. @ —

But few bullocks were sold at over 9c., and this only on Tuesday. There were plenty of nice steers, as good as we would wish our morning steak from, sold at 8¼c.@8¾c.—some to be weighed at the latter price. The heavy showers during both days did not mend matters, save that it laid the dust and thus relieved the already-vexed brokers from one annoyance. The rain probably kept a few butchers from the yards—those who did not want cattle enough to turn out in storm for them, but who would probably have been tempted to purchase under the low prices, and the importunities of sellers, of whose attentions customers had no cause of complaint to-day. The cattle were finally disposed of before night, graziers assisting to wind up the business....We heard of a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed upon the advanced freights alluded to last week, and already notice an increase of stock *via* Camden and Amboy. Meetings of stock men have been held in the country, and they have determined to patronize the Southern routes, rather than pay the extra cost for the sake of trying the Albany market....The trade at Albany was dull last Monday. Prices were ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, lower than one week ago. Only 830 head were taken East. Providence is now counted out of the Eastern markets, as beeves would have to pass through Massachusetts, to reach there, on their way from Albany, and the recent stringent laws of Rhode Island, in view of the Pleuro-pneumonia so prevalent in Massachusetts, prohibit the bringing of cattle from that State, so that Providence buyers will probably come to this market.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

T. C. Eastman had 30 good Ohio steers for J. Brock. They rated 8 cwt., and were averaging 9c., as only prime beef could do to-day. Also, for Wm. Brock, 63 common cattle of 7 cwt., rather green, and bringing 8c.@9c.

H. Barnes sold, on his own account, 22 cattle, picked up at the yards. They were very good Ohio steers of say 7½ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.

Haring & Miller sold 75 head of Illinois and Iowa steers and oxen, for S. Green and A. R. Turner. The 29 Illinois steers were part of 54 head, of good quality, rated 6¾ cwt., and averaged $56 50 ₩ head. The 75 Iowa were a portion of 88 steers and oxen, which brought 7c.@8c. on 7 cwt.; average, $58. Also, for S. A. Jones, 17 half-fed Illinois steers, at 7½c.@8½c. on 6½ cwt.; average, $51 each. And for M. Carter, of Illinois, 16 dry cows and steers, at 7c.@8c., or an average of $54 each.

C. J. Teed, for J. Parcells, 80 head of fairish 7½ cwt. Ohio steers, at 8c.@9c., average a trifle over 8½c.; home weight, 1,430 lbs., and Buffalo weight, 1,340 lbs. gross.

Hurd & Cary sold 64 fairish Illinois steers and oxen for Alexander & Boricher, at 7c.@9c. on 7 cwt. They would average about 8½c.

Bloomer & Driscoll sold for J. Caldwell 48 head of good nice Indiana steers, of say 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 38 Illinois cattle, bought of Shuyster, medium 7¼ cwt. steers, at 8c.@9c.

Hoag & Sherman, for Wm. Garner, 59 head of fair to good Kentucky steers, of 7½ cwt., which ran out at 8c.@9c.

S. Ulery, for J. T. Alexander, 110 rather even and fair quality Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

Murray & Glover, for J. T. Alexander, 102 Illinois fed cattle, although originally from Missouri. They were a mixed drove, grading from very good to quite common, and would dress about 7¼ cwt. They were bringing 7½c.@9c., or an average of a trifle over 8½c., or $62 ₩ head.

White & Son sold 154 head of pretty fat but somewhat coarse Iowa steers and oxen, for H. R. Smith. Rated 8 cwt., and run out at 7c.@9c.

Valentine & Martin sold, on their own account, 115 medium Illinois steers and oxen, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8½c.—very few 8½c.

Vail & Clark sold 65 fine Illinois steers for G. Groves. Rated 7¾ cwt., and brought 7½c.@8½c.

W. Florence sold 58 good fat Ohio cattle for J. Wilson. Rated 8½ cwt., but butchers will not allow that weight. They were bringing 8c.@9c. yesterday, and nothing to-day—so Mr. Florence says. Also, for Mr. Pritchard, 50 very good Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at similar rates.

B. Bartram sold, on his own account, 46 good Kentucky cattle bought at Albany. They would probably dress 8¾ cwt., and ran out at 8c.@9½c., yesterday, and 9c. for best, to-day.

Beach & Bray, for Rankin & Gillespie, 84 good Illinois cattle of 6¾ cwt., at 8½c.@9c. Also for Mr. Griswold, 14 good Ohio cattle, mixed, at 8c.@9½c.

MILCH COWS.

These are not selling well this week, nor indeed have they been for some time past. The trade is confined to milkmen, and they are pretty well supplied. They have no necessity of visiting the City sale yards even if they do want, as dealers are glad to get rid of their stock by taking it into the surrounding country and selling to those who want fresh cows. Good milking cows are worth $35@$45; fair cows $30, and poor ones $20@$25. There is a surplus on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

A very large proportion of the calves of this week have been heavy—some of them weighing 200 lbs. At the principal selling place in Forty-fourth-street, only 790 were offered, but the heavier weights would make them equal to 1,000 small ones. If a little lighter, and equally fat, they would sell better. The market is gradually acquiring a better tone; although prices can scarcely be quoted any higher than last, it is probable that more calves brought 6c. this week than sold for that price one week ago. Very few, however, sold for more than 5½c. ₩ lb. live weight, to-day, and still more at 4½c.@5c. The stock was all disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With lighter receipts prices have advanced, say 25c.@37c. ₩ head for sheep. This advance only commenced to-day. Lambs have been selling at fully 25c, better than last Wednesday, during the entire week. They are now worth $3 50@$5 ₩ head, or 7c.@8c. ₩ lb., live weight. Good sheep command 4½c.—very few extra fat ones 5c. Common stock, 3½c.@4c.

Browning reports the following lots at his Sixth-street market: From Ohio, 390 by E. W. Gill; 200 by H. C. Clark; 100 by S. W. Payne; 178 by A. Wilson; 179 by J. Wilson; 130 by S. Jones; 195 by T. Hassberry; 222 by J. Simmons; 254 by R. McGraw. From New-Jersey, 102 by R. Bellis; 133 by A. Robbins; 225 by Hart & West; 57 by P. A. Bloom; 29 by P. Apgar; 92 by P. Voorhees; 195 by G. B. Holcombe; 77 by J. W. Bellis; 147 by L. Bellis; 18 by E. Hunt; 74 by O. Kline; 93 by Mayberry & Craig; 41 by J. G. Schomp; 26 by Apgar & Lindeberry. From New-York, 15 by G. Sherman, and 164 by H. Hunt. From Indiana, 194 by J. A. Derhl. From Pennsylvania, 18 by E. S. Person; 10 by J. D. Burgstresser, and 88 by T. S. Cathers. Total, 3,676.

Bellis & Kent, sheep brokers at Browning's, report the following sales:

Ohio Sheep.	Owners.	Prices.
204	Wm. A. Disney	$735 00
100	S. W. Payne	363 00
178	A. Wilson	645 00
179	J. Wilson	629 50
N. J. Lambs.		
107	G. B. Holcombe	489 50
28	Wm. Burgstresser	111 50
76	T. S. Cathers	382 38
38	R. Bellis	160 50
29	Apgar & Lindenberry	114 50
57	P. A. Bloom	222 25
49	L. Bellis	236 50
69	G. B. Holcombe	310 25
18	E. Hunt	73 75
49	J. Bellis	215 25
63	P. Voorhees	316 00
126	G. B. Holcombe	558 50
28	J. Bellis	124 25
41	J. G. Schomp	203 50
26	Apgar & Lindenberry	116 50
17	P. Voorhees	63 75
*29	L. Bellis	174 00
69	L. Bellis	345 00
1,612—Total		$5,599 38

Or an average of $4 09 each.

*These 29 fat lambs were raised by F. Wall, of Hornerstown Ocean County, N. J., and were the finest lambs brought in this season, as the price, $6 ₩ head, would indicate.

R. H. Hume sold:

220 sheep and lambs	859 99	106 sheep and lambs	403 00
197 sheep and lambs	778 37	99 sheep and lambs	372 87
164 sheep and lambs	477 18	786 Total	$2,891 41

This was an average of $3 68 ₩ head.

Hart & West report sales of 200 sheep for $4 each, and 305 lambs at an average of $4 88 ₩ head, which is a high price, unless they were of first quality.

Thos. C. Larkin sold 70 sheep for $255 50; 55 for $178 87, and 254 for $1,145 87, making 379 sheep, at an average of $4 17 each.

The market was lively for good stock, this morning, although very little of any kind was in the pens.

O'Brien & McGraw, also in Sixth street, near Third-avenue, report the following as the past week's receipts, viz.: From New-York, 199, by C. R. Austin; 400 by Capt. R. McGraw; 203, C. Ames; 198, A. Jones; 43, S. Wheaton; 75, J. Gidder; 15, E. Hunt; 60, J. Smith; 58, J. Miller; 55, J. Plattner; 46, D. N. Adsit; 173, J. C. Smith; 25, C. Barnes; 12, Tracy & Co. From Ohio: 115 by S. W. Payne. From New-Jersey: 86 by T. Brutton; 83, D. Allaire & Co.; 17, G. Stillwell; 74, Jackson & McCarty; making a total of 1,937 head.

They report sales made during the week as follows:

201 sheep	$873 62	30 lambs	160 35
115 sheep	391 62	12 lambs	63 35
75 sheep	223 43	44 lambs	239 50
43 sheep	168 88	15 lambs	48 00
199 sheep	770 12	60 lambs	279 50
110 sheep	488 12	34 lambs	177 50
101 sheep	448 50	37 lambs	129 50
173 sheep	613 12	55 lambs	210 50
25 sheep	87 50	74 lambs	316 75
203 sheep	852 75		
198 sheep	796 87	1,804	$7,330 28

which was an average of $4 06 ₩ head. The market was good, during the week, the several droves selling off as fast as they arrived.

Allerton received 664 sheep at his Forty-fourth-street yards, which were sold at about the quotations given above. One good fat lot of sheep brought $4 75 each, while lambs were ranging at $3 50@$4 50.

Chamberlain gives 2,332 as the receipts at his market on Robinson-street.

SWINE.

The arrivals have been light during the week, and the stock has been disposed of as as fast as it came in, at prices a shade in advance of our last quotations. Only 3,253 are reported for the week, a large portion of which were sold by G. W. Dorman, at the Western or Fortieth-street yards, at the following prices:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Heavy prime corn hogs	6¼c.@6⅝c.	7¾c.@8c.
Light corn hogs	6⅝c.@6½c.	8c. @8¼c.
Heavy still hogs	5⅝c.@5⅞c.	7⅜c.@7½c.
Light prime still hogs	5⅞c.@6c.	7½c.@7¾c.

The Horse Market.

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

There remained unsold at the stables in Twenty-fourth-street, at the beginning of the week, 723 horses. The demand has been pretty brisk for low-priced class of horses, for omnibus and railroad lines; the sales have been effected at from $120@$130. Cart horses command $145@$175 each, or $300 ₩ pair. A fair inquiry has existed for good single horses, which have been sold at from $250@$300. Very few good coach teams were sold; the range of prices was from $600 to $850. Some purchases were made for shipment at $100@$110 each. There has not been much inquiry for saddle horses; three were sold at an average of $200 each. The total number of horses sold during the week has been 327 head, 75 ₩ cent. of which were common horses. Included in the sales were those made at the following stables;

Chamberlin's	73	J. O. Taylor	25
Straus & Delman	32	Dudley	26
Hayam & Israel	30	Whitson & Oakley	25
Post & Nichols	51	McRoberts	12

At New-York Sale Stables, corner Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, there were 33 horses on hand, and there were 11 sold—all fine stock. Sixty-three horses arrived by the North River boats this morning. They were mostly common stock, from Canada West. The market is well supplied for this season of the year. The number now on hand exceeds the number last year at this time. There remained unsold this evening, 714 horses at Twenty-fourth-street, and about 200 horses at various livery stables in the City.

The Erie Railroad brought into New-York 80 horses during the past week.

Sales of Real Estate....June 20.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Lease of 2 lots, N.W. cor. 7th av. and 28th-st......$5,000

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

4 lots, S.E. cor. 10th av. and 121st-st., 25x100, each..$450
3 lots in rear of above, each........ 345
5 lots, N. side 114th-st., 130 ft. E. of 4th-av., each ... 500
4 lots adjoining, each........ 500
Lot on N.E. cor. 4th-av. and 114th-st........ 705
Lot adjoining, on 4th-av........ 620
2 lots, N. side 118th-st., 422 ft. E. 4th-av., 20x100, each 505
Lot adjoining, 25x100........ 530

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 440 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st., to their spacious warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st.
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING,
MILLINET WADDING.
MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES
Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the
UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
☞ Send for a Circular. ☜
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 440 PEARL-ST.
June 14, 1860.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND FLOUNCES,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Lace Mantillas at........ $8
Lace Mantillas at........ 12
Lace Points at........ 5
Lace Points at........ 8
Also, an assortment of Real Lace Shawls, &c., from $50 to $150 each, subject to the same reduction. Also,
Paris Embroidered Collars at........ $1
Paris Embroidered Sets at........ 1
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs at........ 1
Ladies are invited to examine our Stock.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DESIROUS to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Haverstraw, N. Y.: two hours' sail by the Albany day boats; five steamers to and from the City daily; house large and airy, situated on the bank of the Hudson; good fishing and bathing; terms moderate. For full particulars, address J. M. POLHAMUS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had, in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at a farm-house situated along a beautiful river, about eight miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, in South Dover, 3½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family, in the village of Nyack, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO STRINGS OF RED AND WHITE carved Coral, while riding in a 23d-st. stage, from the corner of 8th av. to Niblo's and Barnum's, on Wednesday morning. Whoever returns the same to No. 220 West 22d-st. will be liberally rewarded.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A comfortable house, with a private English family, in Bedford near Fulton-av. cars Brooklyn; good garden, gas, &c.; references exchanged; no boarding house. Address JOHN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THREE ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, two parlors and three single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., with all the improvements. Terms moderate. Cut this out and call.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three gentlemen wishing partial board may secure a neatly furnished front room with water, gas, and adjoining the bath room; also, a hall bedroom, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location very pleasant, about three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and five minutes' of Wall st. Ferry.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or three single gentlemen, can have full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms; water and gas in the house. Apply at No. 141 South 8th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THE ADVERTISER, occupying a house near the ferry, and having more room than he requires, wishes to obtain two or three respectable young men as boarders. Terms moderate. Address PHILLIPS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first class house, (No. 411 4th-st., near Broadway,) and having a suite of fine large rooms, (neatly furnished,) more than they require for their own use, can offer superior accommodations with a first class table to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Unexceptionable reference required.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 786 6th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit, or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS on first floor, and upper chambers (with or without breakfast) to let on very reasonable terms. House very quiet, location most central and desirable at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board, in one of the most pleasant down town locations; use of bath. Inquire at No. 133 Franklin-st.; references required.

ATTENTION.—GENTLEMEN CAN NOW HAVE a choice of several furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 120 Greene-st., second door from Prince. The house is quiet, and has modern improvements.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. References given and required.

A FEW NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to young men, with board. Apply at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed "TO SOUTHERNERS, Drinkers of CONGRESS WATER," is burdened very much about Spurious Mineral Water being sold as Congress Water by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters. The advertisement is intended as a fling at the private character of G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and also at the well-earned popularity of the Empire Water. Said proprietors do not, nor dare they say, in open terms that the Empire Water is spurious or counterfeit, but still in their subtle and wary advertisement they convey that idea, and would for their own selfish gain have the people believe it. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞

"EMPIRE
SPRING."

Orders addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to their Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States. G. W. W. & CO.

JAPANESE COIN
FOR SALE.
GENUINE JAPANESE COIN.
Gold and Silver, can be had at the Jewelry Stores of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., TIFFANY & CO., BENNETT & BROTHER'S, and G. C. ALLEN.
The supply is very limited, being remainder of consignment from
JNO. ALLMAN, Jr., & CO.,
Kanagawa, Japan.
To RO. H. GALLAGER,
No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FITCH & REYNOLDS,
No. 71 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SPECIAL DISEASES and weaknesses, including Premature Local Decay, general nervous prostration, &c., &c., of much importance to all, both single and married, but especially to youths and young persons, male and female, the proper or safe treatment of which is but little understood, are both promptly and radically cured by Dr. C. D. Hammond, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français.*

Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform.—*Home Journal.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the "Act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, porter, ale, &c., as amended March 24th, 1860," caution all persons from using, filling or buying any of the following-named bottles—marked "Alex. Eagle—Mineral Water," and "Alex. Eagle, 1860, Mineral Water."
ALEXANDER EAGLE,
May 16, 1860. No. 70 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market,) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

A GENTLEMAN GOING IN A SHORT TIME to California and Oregon, with the intention of residing in the latter State permanently, is desirous of making arrangements for agencies or any other business that he may be intrusted with. Can give the very best of recommendations. Address OREGON, Box No. 164 *Times* office.

JAPANESE AT HIGH BRIDGE.—THE PUBLIC are invited too meet the Japanese this day at SWIFT'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON HALL, HIGH BRIDGE. TOMMY will be on hand. Access by Bloomingdale road, and by boats from Peck-slip direct to the Bridge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution is appointed for WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 27 and 28. On the former evening the exhibition of the class of Vocal Music will take place, commencing at 8 o'clock; the latter evening will be devoted to the regular Commencement Exercises, consisting of addresses by the pupils, the delivery of certificates to those who have passed the examinations, and an address to the same by Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey.

Tickets of admission for each evening may be had by applying at the office of the Cooper Union any day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evening, June 25, from 7 to 9. JAMES T. HODGE, Curator.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—Meets at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building on THURSDAY, June 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Theoretical and Practical Value of the Cut-off in the Steam Engine.* Those interested in this important subject will be especially welcome. Admission free. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. Conkling & Co., Danville, Pa., have The New-York Times for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lady of the Lake—La Captive.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy—The Governor's Wife.

WINTER GARDEN—Old Plantation.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—New-York in 1860—Invisible Prince—Michael Earle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Balloon Ascension. Evening—Our Old House at Home—Rosette.

PALACE GARDEN—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Adams' California Menagarie.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *United Kingdom* at Father Point, from Glasgow to Quebec, we receive to-day European advices to the 9th inst. The intelligence is interesting and important. Garibaldi's success at Palermo has been confirmed, and the wide sweep of its probable consequences very clearly indicated by the official action of the Neapolitan Government, which had petitioned the Great Powers to guarantee the integrity of the King's dominions. To this suit *in formâ pauperis* France and England had replied instantly in the most discouraging terms. The Emperor Napoleon had informed the King, that unless he officially recognized Sicilly as an independent State, no foreign Government could interfere, and then only as a "mediator." The London *Times* ventures to prophecy that by the end of June Sicilly would cease to belong to the House of Bourbon. Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, had stigmatized the conduct of the royal forces at Palermo in unmeasured terms, and the almost universal feeling of Europe had been declared in the same sense, and in favor of the Sicillian revolution.

The transactions of the Senate yesterday were not of much importance. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Navy Appropriation bill. A motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill to next session caused considerable debate, but was at length agreed to. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Post-office Deficiency bill. The House coincided with the Senate on the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, except that one of the Senate appropriating $300,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-house. The bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri was passed by the House. A partial report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills, reducing the subjects of controversy to seven, including the famous $21,000,000 loan amendment, was first rejected, but, on motion for reconsideration, concurred in.

The Baltimore Convention did absolutely nothing yesterday. Everything is at a stand still awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials. It is understood that this will be made this morning, and that the majority will admit the Douglas delegations from the Southern States, beginning with Louisiana. Another secession seems inevitable, and this time it is believed that a large number of Northern delegates will also withdraw. The seceders will meet immediately at Baltimore and proceed to a nomination. The Convention will probably take decisive action to-day.

A sad accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near Peekskill. Three men, in a state of intoxication, were walking on the track, when two of them grew quarrelsome and commenced to fight. During the contest the 11 A. M. Express train came along. The third man, seeing his comrades' danger, rushed in to separate them, when the cars passed over the three, killing two instantaneously, and so injuring the third that he died very shortly after. One of the party, an Englishman, had recently received a letter from his mother, and had gone out to buy paper and envelopes to reply to her, when he met the others, and treated them at several drinking places. And that was the cause of the catastrophe. Another accident is also reported on the same railroad. The body of a man was found lying on the track near Tarrytown. His neck was broken. The supposition is that he had jumped off a train.

The Japanese Embassy, yesterday morning, received with great cordiality a Committee of twenty-four gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce, and listened to an appropriate address from Peletiah Perit on behalf of the delegation. They replied that they hoped for more extended commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States, and courteously invited the Committee to call again, and in conversation inform the Embassy more fully of the desires and designs of American merchants. Various parties of the Japanese visited the *matinée* at the Academy of Music, the steam-frigate *Niagara* at the Navy-yard, and the Broadway stores. The grand ball on Monday next will be the next sensation.

The Central Park Investigation Committee met yesterday at No. 54 Exchange-place. They voted to have prepared an account of the expenditures on the Central Park under the different heads, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to subpœna several witnesses, after which they adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday. They will hereafter meet at the Astor House.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a demand was received from Dr. Jerome, as Physician of the Marine Hospital, for his quarter's salary, amounting to $1,269 44. The Board refuses to recognize Dr. Jerome's claim, on the ground that the office was abolished by the law for removing the Quarantine, and that the claim, if good at all, should be paid by the Commissioners of Quarantine. The letter was referred to the Counsel of the Board, with instructions to have the matter legally decided. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-six emigrants have arrived during the week.

Yesterday, Recorder Barnard, in the Court of General Sessions, quashed the indictments against William N. McIntyre and John C. Tucker, charging them with an attempt to bribe Alderman Brady to vote in the Board for the appointment of Mr. Gideon J. Tucker to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. His Honor ruled that the offence, if committed, was a misdemeanor, and not a felony, as charged in the indictments. In any case, a defendant, having committed a misdemeanor, should not be indicted for a felony, subjecting him, as it would, to penalties which the law did not contemplate. The District-Attorney had no option to indict for felony in all cases, irrespective of the nature of the offence.

The Unsafe Building Commission have examined the building No. 231 Broadway, and reported it unsafe. The owner has been notified to take down a portion of it, and rebuild the wall in a more substantial manner. In consequence of a rumor that Cooper Institute was an unsafe building, the Commission examined it, and report it very strong and safe.

In the Board of Education, last evening, the resolution of Mr. Tucker, appointing a Committee of three to investigate the facts relating to the removal of teachers by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, and to devise means to prevent a recurrence of similar outrage, was passed by a vote of 30 to 1, and Messrs. Tucker, Waterbury and Eager were appointed said Committee.

At the meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, yesterday, a Committee was appointed to examine into the causes of the downfall of the Haverstraw Baptist Church, and report at the next annual meeting. Several churches were admitted to the Association, and a report was received from the Committee on the "State of Religion," congratulating the Society upon the results of its labors. The next annual meeting will be held in the Yonkers Baptist Church.

The first day's races of the Spring Meeting, on Fashion Course, came off yesterday. The first was won by *Throg's Neck*. The second race advertised did not take place, and *Rosa Bonheur* received forfeit. The third race took place as advertised, and was won by *Prophet*, to the surprise of a large majority of those present.

The Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, voted down a resolution to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit that city.

The Stock market, yesterday, was strong on a reaction in the Western Shares, some of which advanced 1½@2 ℔ cent. on the rates of Tuesday. New-York Central 82 at the close. No change in Money affairs. A large amount of Money has been received from the South and West for the payment of State interest due 1st July in New-York. A Specie draft on the Sub-Treasury for $888,000 came from Missouri to the Bank of Commerce for this object.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour and Wheat were quite active and were firmer. Corn was doing better. Groceries and Provisions were moderately inquired for. Naval Stores were in demand. Oils were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Tallow, Hemp, Seeds and Tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were limited. There were 477 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets, yesterday, business was generally dull, particularly in the beef trade. The large number of 3,920 bullocks were offered for sale, during Tuesday and Wednesday, and that, too, after 758 head had been sold at other markets during the week—making a total of 4,678 beeves. Sales were slow, and prices were ½c. ℔ ℔., live weight, lower than last week, or 9c.@9½c. for prime beef, 8½c.@8½c. for medium to good, and 6c.@7½c. for poor. The average sales were about 8c.... Milch cows are unchanged, selling slowly, at low rates.... Veal calves went off a little quicker, but at former rates. Most of them were of large size.... Sheep and lambs are worth 25c. ℔ head more than one week ago, and are selling readily as fast as they arrive.... Hogs are scarce, and a shade higher. They are taken as fast as they come in.

The Irish in Italy.

It is not often that an English verdict on the conduct of Irishmen finds an echo all over the world, wherever liberal institutions exist and free thought can be uttered in free words.

Those who are foremost in recognizing the honesty and efficiency of the efforts which England has of late years made to repair something at least of the ill she has wrought to the "sister island," in her long and hostile domination, are forced also to see that the trick of habitual and irresponsible superiority has become part and parcel of the English mind in all its action upon Irish affairs and in all its estimates of the Irish character. It is one of the penalties of oppression that the oppressor, even when he wishes to become the friend, can hardly divest himself of the most galling qualities of the false relation he has so long maintained. England has ceased to look upon Ireland as an enslaved province; but she cannot yet bring herself by any effort to think or speak of Ireland frankly as an equal partner with herself in the greatness and the glory of the British Empire. An indefinable but most perceptible tone of depreciation, often mollified into a sort of good-natured compassion, more rarely sharpened into a peculiarly irritating kind of benevolent contempt, runs through the language of English speakers and the English Press whenever Ireland and the Irish are suddenly brought forward into the notice of the world by some remarkable event in their history. This tone is so familiar to all foreign critics of English opinion, that the circumstances must be strong indeed which can compel them to adopt, without reserve or qualification, any English sentence upon Ireland at the bar.

Moreover, England has not too many well-wishers in the progressive Empires of the world. The unquestioning arrogance with which English Governments have for many years conducted their system of foreign relations, has annoyed and disgusted the popular sentiment of nations which would be the natural and cordial allies of England, were she content to accept her actual relative position in the scale of States, and to look with unfeigned good will upon the growing authority of other Powers before the great Areopagus of public opinion. Partly, then, from the common sympathy with a people long denied the first essentials of national life, and partly from a sort of distaste, almost amounting to antipathy, with which England has contrived by her policy to inspire three-fourths of the Christian world, the Irishman whom an English judge condemns may usually appeal with confidence to the wider tribunal of the world.

To this rule the misguided fanatics, or the mercenary adventurers, whom Ireland is now sending out to take service under the Papal Government, and to marshal themselves in one line with an army which has won no recent renown except by its fearless butchery of women and children in Perugia, and its gallant charges upon unarmed citizens in the Roman Corso, form a sad and signal exception. The London *Times* can say nothing so severe, in scornful execration of the conduct of these volunteer assasins of Liberty, that it will not command the instantaneous assent of every honest and independent man, from Paris to San Francisco. For once, the Democracy of France and the Republicanism of America are of the same mind with the aristocratic conservatism of England on an Irish question. It is true, Frenchmen and Americans may see in the conduct of the Pope's "Irish Brigade" what Englishmen can scarcely be expected to do. That a thousand or a hundred young Irishmen of average intelligence should be found capable, in the middle of the nineteenth century, of leaving the homes from which they profess to be burning with a passionate desire to wipe away the dishonor of a secular slavery, and of banding themselves, for pay, under the flag of a foreign prince, to inflict this same dishonor upon the homes of another people, may well be regarded as the most hideous proof yet given to the world, of the weight with which the English hand has pressed upon the Irish heart. To such blind and cruel baseness as this, the well-wisher of Ireland must sorrowfully say, no people could be brought, save through a protracted and scathing discipline of the lash. If the Irish had been living like the Swiss, in the long enjoyment of an isolated independence and a selfish prosperity, it might be pleaded for them as it has been for the Swiss, that they had become hardened by good fortune, and that secure in their own liberties, they had gradually lost, as secure and prosperous people are apt to lose, the quicker deceptions and the generous sensibilities which should make them the ready friends of all who lie in trouble and are suffering wrong.

But we have their own word for it, that they are and have for ages been a bitterly-injured people, contending and contending in vain for the very rights which the people of the Romagna are now demanding—the right to regulate their own affairs, and to be ruled by sovereigns of their own choice. Of all natures, the nature which learns no justice and no sympathy in the school of affliction is the most odious and the lowest!

The prosperous Swiss have at last become ashamed of the place which their egotistical greed had earned for them in the contempt of mankind. They have resigned their function of janissaries-general to all the tyrants of the world. Like boys who avenge upon smaller boys the wrongs which greater ones have inflicted upon themselves, the oppressed Irish now step in to beg the discarded livery and to pick up the rejected rations.

How far the Irish, as a race, are prepared thus to blot out their national name from the respect of their fellows, does not yet clearly appear. If we are to believe the statements of the *Irish News*, we much fear that between the Roman shillings and the Irish priests, the manhood of the "green island" is fast melting away.

This journal says:

> "As to what we learn of the enlistment in Ireland, it appears to be quite general and popular—the police and militia contributing to its ranks, and what is better still, all who are going are young, active and intelligent."

The same paper undertakes in the name of Ireland to applaud and vindicate this march to the market. It rejoices at the thought of the flag of Ireland, the "Sun-Burst," floating over a "brigade wearing the immortal green," (the consecrated color, we may add by the way, of folly and of treachery,) and marching to "put down rebellion in Italy." The arguments of its joy are curious enough. Irishmen are to obey the orders of a French renegade and set fire to the dwellings of Italian peasants, because Pius IX., in 1847, sent help to the sufferers by the great famine. Also, because "England opposes the Pope." Also, because "the Irish, fighting in their shirts, saved Cremona in 1782." Also, because it is good practice to fight somebody somewhere, in case they should ever be called upon to fight the "Saxon" at home. "For ourselves," exclaims this remarkable journal, "we are free to say that for those who desire practice in the art of war, with the ultimate design of liberating Ireland, Italy at present offers many inducements. To all who go with such designs, we wish every happiness, and may they soon be called home to avenge the wrongs of the old land."

The force of brutal and stupid selfishness can no further go. To comment upon language like this, would be like explaining the impropriety of assassination, or enforcing the inexpediency of burglary.

We choose to hope that neither the "Irish Brigade" nor the *Irish News* fairly represents the Irish people. If they unhappily do so, we could almost expect to see the dead O'Connell rise from his grave, take his heart away from its resting-place in the Irish Church at Rome, and lead the patriots of Italy against his recreant countrymen, as St. James is fabled to have led the Goths against the Moor. The miracle would be a happy one; and it is almost a pity to reflect that Garibaldi and Cialdini are likely to make it superfluous.

The Federal Debt—New Loan.

The two Houses of Congress are about to agree on a new loan to fund the outstanding Treasury bills of the Government, twenty millions in amount, which have heretofore been once renewed or extended under the authority of Congress. The present loan, if finally voted by both Houses, and the act approved by the President, will, in no proper sense, be a new debt, but an obligation in a funded or more permanent form to take the place of a debt of twenty millions already existing in the shape of Treasury Bills or Notes, a good part of which are already due but not presented for payment at the Treasury, the remainder falling due within all the next eight months.

The occasion may not be inappropriate for a brief retrospect and explanation of the Public Debt of the country, in its relation to the present administration of the Government. The Public Debt, which in 1851, after all the charges of the Mexican War had been funded, and $5,000,000 of indemnity to Texas issued under the Compromise act of 1850, stood in the round total seventy-eight million dollars. It was reduced in the last year of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and through the four years of Mr. Pierce, to about thirty millions, by redemption and purchase in anticipation of the maturity of the outstanding loans. When Mr. Buchanan came in, in the Spring of 1857, and from that time to the crisis of October, in that year, the Treasury still commanded a surplus over and above its current wants; and of this surplus Secretary Cobb applied about five millions to the further purchase of the Public Debt, most of it through the early part of the crisis, when the operation was suggested or pressed upon him from New-York, as a means of sensibly relieving the merchants and banks, including the banks for savings, which held a large amount of United States stock not due until 1867–68; and when Congress met in December, 1857, the Public Funded Debt of the Government was reduced to the very inconsiderable total of $25,109,000—say, in round numbers, $25,000,000. But the Treasury, by reason of the effects of the crisis on the business of importation, was rapidly running down to its last dollar, and temporary relief was sought in the first issue of Treasury Bills, authorized to the extent of twenty millions, payable twelve months after their respective dates, the power to issue or reissue being limited to the 30th June, 1859. Before the session adjourned, further relief was required, the revenues from Customs having rapidly run down, through the early part of 1858, as well as through the previous months of October, November, and December, 1857. And on this occasion, the additional new debt was authorized to take the funded form of a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1874, to the amount of twenty millions.

The two sums referred to constitute the whole addition to the Public Debt, under the present Administration, thus far incurred. The addition rightly chargeable to them, however, is thirty-five instead of forty millions, as five millions of the old debt was redeemed before the trouble came upon the Treasury in the Fall of 1857. The Public Debt, of every class, including the twenty millions Treasury Bills, for which provision is now about to be made in a funded shape, (the right of reissue having been once extended to 30th June, 1860,) is $65,109,000; and, while it is probable that these Bills, at the liberal rates of interest (5 to 6 ℔ cent.) which they bear, would remain afloat without payment being demanded of the Treasury, until Congress reassembles on the 1st December next, it is due to the credit of the Government that the contingency of default or protest should be provided against. And whether this shall be done by another extension of the power of reissue to the Secretary, or in the perhaps more respectable form of a funded debt, is less important than that both parties in Congress should appreciate the importance of maintaining the Public Credit.

Our City Government—Needed Reform of the Common Council.

The *Evening Post* is inclined to believe that our Common Councilmen intend to swindle the City. It suspects such a design from certain movements on their part. It seems they have passed a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel, in substance, whether they have not a right to violate the Charter whenever they can make something handsome by it. They desire to re-pave Broadway, but not by contract. They want the hiring of the men, the fixing of the prices, the "bossing of the job," themselves. The *Post* fears they are seeking to establish a bad precedent. We think there is some ground for its apprehensions. If the Common Council goes on much longer in this style, they will be suspected of being no better than they should be. If they don't stop stealing, their integrity will, sooner or later, be seriously questioned. It is utterly impossible that men should go on, month after month, and year after year, plundering the City Treasury in every possible way,—giving away valuable grants by votes that are bought and paid for,—stopping all public work of which they do not share the profits,—discarding the charter, violating the law, and braving public sentiment for the sake of filling their own pockets,—without ultimately begetting the suspicion, in the minds of sagacious men, that they are less scrupulous than public men in their positions should be. The hints of the *Post* show clearly that they are already in some danger of incurring this suspicion.

The fact is, our present Common Council is doing the City a good service. We are not sure that anything will thoroughly rouse our citizens to the actual condition of our City Government. They seem resolutely indifferent to everything that may be done by our City rulers—utterly regardless of the outrages they may perpetrate, and hopelessly blind to the still greater wrongs they may have in preparation. One would suppose Mayor Wood's recent successful assertion of absolute authority over all the heads of departments, in spite of the obvious intent of the Charter, would excite some attention; but it does not. The Charter expressly provides that these officers shall be removed only *for cause;* the Supreme Court has decided that they may be removed at the discretion or caprice of the Mayor, backed by the Board of Aldermen. The Chamberlain has been already thus removed; the Street Commissioner and City Inspector will soon follow. All the patronage and power of these offices will speedily be in the hands of Mayor Wood. When he came into office last January, the Board of Aldermen was fierce and firm in rejecting his nominations and resisting his encroachments. Now they assent readily to whatever scheme he lays before them. Yet the public seems indifferent thus far, both to the principle which has been established and to the practical use that is made of it.

This apathy our present Common Council is trying to dispel. If it can be broken, the Aldermen and Councilmen now in power will break it. It may be rash to predict success, but if they do not succeed, nobody can. The case will be hopeless. If such jobs as George Law's grant of a portion of the Battery, the street-sweeping juggle, the voting of money for worthless books, the plunder of the Treasury for excursions of Committees, and this projected repaving of Broadway, do not startle our citizens into a conviction of the necessity of some reform, then we may well despair, and confess, once for all, that the City Government is simply an organized robbery,—and that every public officer has a perfect right to all the public money he can secure. We hope for a better result. We hope the members of our City Government will succeed in the task upon which they have entered with so much spirit, of convincing the whole community that the Common Council, as now organized, is an unmitigated nuisance and must be abolished.

The *district system* is responsible mainly for the rapid deterioration in the character of our public men. This City used to be represented in the State Legislature by men of ability and character, when they were elected upon a general ticket and by the votes of the whole City. But when the City was divided into districts,—each one electing its own member, it became easy for small intriguers to compass an election. The same thing is true of our City Councils. Some Wards are quite certain to elect good Aldermen,—but others are equally certain to elect any unprincipled and unscrupulous demagogue who finds it his interest to secure the place. So long as such constituencies as the Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh and other Wards are allowed to send their "representative men" into the City Councils, just so long may we expect to see those Councils made the mere machinery by which the public is plundered and the City disgraced. We want for our City rulers—representatives of *the City*, not of its several Wards—men who can command the votes of a majority of our whole population, as well as of the ward or district in which they happen to live. Could such men as Boole and Barry and Van Tine command the suffrages of a majority of our whole population? Would any political party dare to put such men in nomination?

What we need in the place of our present bungling, corrupt and ignorant Common Council, is a *single Board*, of not more than ten or fifteen members, holding office for reasonably long terms, going out of office at different periods, and *elected by general ticket.* In this way we may hope to get honorable and respectable men again to take part in City affairs. And if our present Common Council shall succeed in arousing public attention to the absolute necessity of such a reform, we may forgive them for almost any amount of villainy which the demonstration may require. The lesson will be cheap at a million of dollars.

Political Advice to Irishmen.—John Mitchel advises all Irishmen at the North to support the Republicans in the approaching Presidential election, and all Irishmen at the South to support the same ticket as Hon. William L. Yancey, whatever that may be. This is but an application to existing circumstances of the old injunction, "When at Rome, do as Rome does," and promises the happiest results to those of his followers who have judgment enough to make a right use of it. Moreover, it is the safest advice that ever was given by a political leader, as somebody is in the end sure to be grateful for it, which is more than can be said for the greater number of electioneering counsels. We cannot help saying, however, that we feel rather sorry for that portion of the Irish nation which will cast in its lot with Yancey, as we believe one of the conditions attached to service under his banner, is patient attention to as many speeches as he deems it necessary to make. "Niggers" and office may be very fine things, but when it is remembered that Mr. Yancey, when in good spouting order, is capable of delivering three speeches a day, of two hours each, for six Summer months, and that he is never known to touch on any subject except the "rights and wrongs of the South," it will be seen that following his lead will be no joke.

Hunting the Japanese Lion.

One peril and one pain, at least, our Japanese visitors have scarcely undergone in their visit to America, which would have figured in the front rank of their distresses had they gratified the self-complacency of our British cousins by recognizing England as Queen of the Seas. The peril of being hunted, and the pain of being shown up as social lions, are penalties which all distinguished foreigners in London must pay for their distinction. The Siamese Envoys who wore gold coats and never washed their faces; the Nepaulese, Jung Bahadoor, who shot twelve nobles of Nepaul to secure the Premiership and put himself on good terms with his sovereign; the Persian princes, who thought it hard they could not bring their harems to St. James', were all alike pounced upon by ladies who either led, or wished to lead, some circle of London "society," and turned *volentes nolentes* into lions. It is not of the least consequence to the true lion-hunter whether his lions enjoy themselves or not. In the case of other human beings, nobody ever thinks of inviting them into companies with which they cannot converse, or to banquets of which they cannot partake. The lion receives no such consideration. He may be deaf and dumb, but that is no reason for hesitating to drag him to a concert. He may be a Catholic anchorite, but his hunter will clap him down on a Friday to a dinner-table *à la Soyer* as calmly as Boole would ask the Grand Turk to a breakfast of sausages. The lion, indeed, is to "society" what the lamentable persons who parade Broadway in red oil-skin coats, inscribed with large white letters, are to commerce. He announces the existence and enhances the importance of his hunter. There have been instances in London of ambitious ladies who, after sighing uselessly for years at the gates of the heaven of "Society," were admitted to full Peri-dom on the strength of a single well-manœuvred and well-hunted "lion." Brummell in his day made several such fortunes.

In London the Japanese would have gone through all the forms of this strange and not always agreeable experience. From the Princes and their Secretaries, down to interpreter "Tommy," they would have been pit-falled, trapped and paraded in chains. Here, on the contrary, whatever their other trials may have been, they have been spared this crowning sorrow. Perhaps Simme-Bujen, when he thinks of Baltimore, or is embraced by some too ardent committee-man, may feel disposed to echo the pathetic complaint of the Chinese Ambassador, preserved for us by Mr. Oliphant:

> "All sad the scene, a cheerless spot;
> Ah! wo, I cry, an Envoy's lot,
> Exiled, forlorn."

But if he could know how many dinners, how many balls, how many routs he has escaped by not going to England, he would bless the stars which led him here, and kiss the stripes that are so light.

Whether it be that our people have a natural sense of the absurdity of asking Envoys who can neither dance nor talk to be stared at by dancers, and chattered about by gossips, or not, we do not pretend to decide; but it is worthy of note that, with the exception of Mr. Slidell at Washington, and Mr. Belmont at New-York, both of whom by their close connection with the late Commodore Perry were, in a manner, called upon to pay the highest social honors in their power to our Niphonese guests, scarcely any attempt has been made to fret the strangers with glimpses into a private life in which it is physically impossible for them to play any intelligent part, and which, consequently, can scarcely be expected either to edify or to amuse them.

The public ball which impends over them on Monday next may be regarded, we suppose, rather as a sort of pageant than as a social festivity. It will be a show of Americans for their entertainment, and provided it be decorously and comfortably conducted, the notion is unobjectionable enough. It rests with the Councilmen and the "crinolines" to determine how this shall be; and we respectfully recommend to both the gravest preliminary reflection upon the proprieties of the august occasion.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. Buchanan's special organ at the Capital is at last convinced that Mr. Lincoln did *not* have "several pairs of boots charged to his stationery account and paid for out of the public funds," while he was a member of Congress. Perhaps it does not go quite so far as this, but it does say that "the official records afford no evidence of such a transaction." Having thus started on the road of concession, we should not be greatly surprised to find the *Constitution* in due time expressing its delight at finding that Mr. Lincoln did not rob his neighbor's hen-roost, or throw assafœtida into the back parlor of some gentleman who differed from him in politics. It is not impossible that this high-toned organ of our "old public functionary" may concede, by and by, that Mr. Douglas is not a common thief. How far below the level of common decency it is necessary for a journalist to descend in order to become a good partisan, we are not aware,—but we rely confidently on finding out by watching the course of the *Constitution*. Whatever Mr. Browne's position in the Custom-house may have been, his editorship of the organ is by no means a sinecure.

—A correspondent suggests that in the present disturbed condition of Southern Italy, we ought to have a stronger naval force in that vicinity, for the protection of American citizens and interests. He states that the *Iroquois* gun-boat is the only United States vessel-of-war now in the Mediterranean. Certainly, we need a respectable force in that neighborhood, as American interests are quite likely to be more or less seriously imperiled during the commotions which are evidently in store for the lower portions of the Italian Peninsula. It is understood, by the way, that the *Pawnee*, which has just made her trial trip from Philadelphia, will be ordered to this service in the course of a week. She carries four eleven-inch Dahlgreen guns. During the bombardment of Palermo the Americans in that city were obliged to seek protection on board an English vessel.

—Memphis is in a profuse perspiration. A very large codfish has been caught with a lady's hand in his possession. The question which now agitates the souls of Memphis Editors is, How did he come by it? It is of course impossible to arrive at the exact facts of the case; but quite a plausible conjecture may be offered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a select party of mudmaids were sitting in a parlor cave of the Mississippi, engaged in a subaqueous game of poker. That codfish "happened along and took a hand in."

—A lady on Long Island challenges any young man under twenty-one to a foot-race, and seems to entertain no fear of defeat. She evidently thinks that it would reflect discredit upon a lady of mature age to "run after" a young man of such tender years.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Tariff Bill to be Reconsidered.

The Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill—The $21,000,000 Loan Not Agreed to.

Amendments to the Civic Appropriation Bill Concurred in.

A Split Inevitable in the Baltimore Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20.

THE HOUSE, THE LOAN BILL AND THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has pushed through its business to-day, and had the House not refused to consider the Loan Bill the adjournment would take place to-morrow. As the Committee on Ways and Means refused to report the Loan Bill the rules had to be suspended by a two thirds vote to allow it to be considered. The vote was 100 to 65, not two thirds. It will be again tried to-morrow.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill passed, as reported from the Committee of Conference, but only after being once defeated, and after an eloquent speech from Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in its favor, when the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed by a large majority. It appropriates, among other things, $500,000 for the Potomac Aqueduct, under superintendence of Capt. Meigs.

SENATOR POWELL AND GEN. LANE ON THE TARIFF—A BID FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

An effort made by Senator Powell, to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill, is considered here as a bid for the Pennsylvania vote at Baltimore, for either Guthrie or Breckinridge. Gen. Lane, not intending to be headed off in this way, gave notice of a motion to revive the Tariff of '46. It is now for Guthrie's friends to play the next card, although this game may prolong the session of Congress several days.

COL. FORNEY AND THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Col. Forney, immediately after the adjournment, will commence the publication in his paper of a series of letters to Gov. Winslow, in answer to his minority report from the Covode Committee, touching Gov. Walker and Col. Forney. The letters, however, will be entirely courteous in tone and style.

THE JAPANESE TO BE SHIPPED FROM NEW-YORK.

It now appears that I was correct in my dispatch to the Times, in which I stated that the Japanese Embassy would be shipped from New-York for home. Such, it is now stated, is the determination of Government here.

A LUCKY SINECURIST.

The Committee of Ways and Means have removed their clerk, after all the work is completed, and elected his successor, to remain in and draw the salary during the recess. He will receive $750 out of the public treasury, without doing a particle of public duty. Is this political reform?

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION WILL SPLIT UP, DOUGLAS BE NOMINATED, AND THE SECEDERS ADJOURN TO RICHMOND.

The greatest excitement prevails here to-night, respecting affairs in Baltimore. It is understood that the Committee on Credentials purposely postponed reporting until after the time appointed for the Seceders to assemble in Richmond had elapsed. To-morrow they were to meet in Richmond, if ousted in Baltimore. What will they do in their suspense? It is perfectly understood here that the Convention will split up to-morrow, and Douglas be nominated. The Seceders may call a meeting at Baltimore and again adjourn over to Richmond. The Republicans are in high glee.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20.

Representative Winslow's name is mentioned in connection with the full Sardinian mission under Mr. Burlingame's bill.

Mr. Swartz is supposed to be in a dying condition.

The Post-office Department has given official notice that after to-day the California mails will cease to be carried by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. In the absence of legislation by Congress to maintain this mail route the Department does not feel authorized to make temporary provision to continue it.

A letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, from Key West, says that instructions have been given to cruisers there to take all future African captives to Boston or Portsmouth.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Navy Appropriation bill.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. Hockaday and Leggett, contractors on the Salt Lake Mail route, indemnifying them to the extent of $40,000 for alteration of the service and contract by the Department, was taken up, discussed and passed.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to consider the motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) hoped not, and trusted the Senate will continue on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bigler preferred to settle the question now. The question of time was within the power of the Senate, and the flimsy resolution fixing the adjournment could be repealed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was opposed to the reconsideration unless the session was extended. Under present circumstances he was opposed to sitting here shamming before the country.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, (Rep.,) in the name and in behalf of the people of New-Jersey, demanded a tariff, and favored a reconsideration of the vote postponing the bill. He wanted to remain here until the most important and beneficial bill before Congress had passed.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said we were continually running in debt without raising any extra means to pay it. He was opposed to charging this debt on posterity.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he agreed with the Illinois Senator on the facts; but Mr. Trumbull did not propose any remedy. He thought the best plan was to change the Democratic Administration and put in its place an economical and honest one. Just so long as the extravagant Democratic Administration remained in power, they would spend all they could get, and in addition borrow all that could be loaned. He was in favor of a judicious Tariff.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) favored reconsidering the vote, and opposed giving Pennsylvania the Tariff of 1846, as equal to tendering her a stone where she has asked for bread.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for reconsidering the vote, and proceeded to demonstrate that the present appropriation already passed only exceeded the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury by a mere trifle, and when all the reports of the Committee of Conference had been adopted, the sum of the appropriations would probably be less than the estimates. So the present revenue is fully equal to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that a revision of the tariff would soon be necessary, but deprecated the raising of that question on the eve of an important contest calculated to affect the destinies of the country. The time selected for the adjustment was unwise. Better let the bill be postponed until next session, when it could be considered without reference to party issues. He favored some portions of the Morrill bill, preferring in some instances a specific to an *ad valorem* duty. Yet he would never vote beyond the revenue point. The specific was better for the Government consumer and manufacturer.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was opposed to all tariff for protection, but advocated a change of that of 1857, and would, therefore, vote for a reconsideration.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) compared the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury with the appropriations made, contending that they would exceed the estimates.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the necessity of a reconsideration, and offered a resolution to extend the session til July 2.

Mr. Bigler offered as an additional argument, that the passage of the Homestead bill, yesterday would decrease the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) denied this.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he had always been ready for a repeal of the tariff of 1857, when he ascertained that it was passed by fraud and corruption. He was for the constitutional Democratic tariff of 1846.

Mr. HUNTER had never been aware that the tariff of 1857 was passed by fraud and corruption. He had never seen any evidence to satisfy him that such was the case. That bill passed with a very large vote in both Houses. He proceeded to show that it was wise to postpone the tariff until the next session, as the revenue was now fully equal to all appropriations.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) did not believe any corruption was used to get the tariff of 1857 through. He had heard it alleged that $70,000 was spent by the LAWRENCES to get the duty off of wool in the House. He did not know it to be true. He voted for the tariff of 1857, and believed it to be the best adopted in 40 years. It was approved by all Free-traders of the world.

Mr. WILSON said he had no idea that any influence of money obtained the passage of the tariff of 1857. That money was raised for that purpose no one doubts, but he knew it was not used on the members. There was a class of lobby agents who lived in Washington and sold the votes of Senators and members who were unconscious of it, and simple-minded men who wanted a change in the tariff thought they must satisfy these lobby agents. It was raised under their influence by representing to the people that they had influence with members when they had none. Some of the purest men before him had their names coupled with corrupt measures, entirely unconscious of the fact. These lobby agents had operated in similar cases this session.

The vote was then taken, and the motion to reconsider the postponement of the bill to the next session agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Seward, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Brown, Chesnut, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Rice, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee.

The bill being before the Senate, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill, when both were laid aside informally, to consider the amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill, the Senate disagreeing to many of the amendments.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Overland Mail bill. Yeas 14, nays 27. Not agreed to.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Civil Appropriation bill, stating that an agreement had been arrived at on the amendments of both Houses, except on one of the Senate appropriating $300,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-house.

The Senate receded from that amendment.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, but without definite action the Senate on voting to adjourn found itself without a quorum.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President, at any time within twelve months, to borrow on the credit of the Government a sum not exceeding $21,000,000, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the service may require, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding. The Stock shall issue bearing an interest of six per centum, and the loan shall be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty, nor not less than ten years. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared by the Register for the amount so borrowed, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury under such regulations as may be established. No certificate is to be for less than $1,000. Coupons may be attached to the certificate, and assigned and transferred by the delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury. Sealed proposals by advertisement are to be invited, and the most favorable offers by responsible bidders are to be accepted. No stock is to be issued for less then par value, for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the redemption of principal and interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the River and Harbor bill. Disagreed to—105 against 61, not two-thirds.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to constitute Jefferson and Nevada land districts, and providing for Delegates to Congress. Disagreed to—59 against 91.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected to the report of the Loan bill, no matter where it came from.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—100 against 65, not two-thirds.

The House passed the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 50,000 extra copies of the reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, and the resolution thereon adopted by the House, be printed with a like number of the Majority and Minority Reports, and the testimony taken before the Committee of Public Expenditures relative to the public printing for the use of the House, provided these reports, resolutions and testimoney be bound in one volume with the reports and testimony of the Covode Committee.

Mr. GURLEY, in response to inquiries, said the hundred thousand copies of the Covode report ordered to be printed yesterday, will cost sixty cents a copy, and the printing now proposed would cost ten cents additional, or seventy cents per volume.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) an amendment was agreed to, to include the majority report made last session by Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) on alleged corruptions in the Navy Department.

Further action on the resolution was waived, to enable Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) to make a partial report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reducing the subjects in controversy to seven only, including the Senate's twenty one million loan amendment, on which they have been unable to agree, and ask a further conference thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Civil bill. They had agreed to the appropriation of $500,000 to complete the Capitol, and to the amendment abolishing the Art Commission. The Mint is allowed to coin cents, but the old provision to exchange them for Spanish pieces is repealed. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated to convert the old Senate Chamber into a Supreme Court room, and half a million for the Washington Aqueduct, to be expended under Capt. MEIGS.

The report was rejected—77 against 82.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said there were twenty or thirty items in the bill he utterly disapproved of. When he discovered that gentlemen who had loaded down the bill with amendments and rendered it odious, refused to concur in the report, he changed his vote to the negative. He moved to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected, in order to give them an opportunity to retrace their steps.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the bill, as reported originally from the Committee of Ways and Means, contained millions less than it does now. The appropriations were increased by those who refuse to vote for the report. The Democrats in the Senate had increased the amount to the extent of two millions, while the Committee of Ways and Means had decreased the Department estimates. Now the gentleman from North Carolina, and others, refused to concur in the report, because Capt. Meigs was designated superintendent of the work on the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. BURNETT would not vote for the bill unless this superintendency was stricken out. It was violative of the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on the part of the House made the best bargain they could with the Democratic Senate. He did not care if the bill be defeated. He hoped it might. He wished to place the responsibility where it rested. If another Committee be appointed, the result would be an increased appropriation.

Mr. BRANCH replied that the remarks he made did not justify Mr. SHERMAN in giving the subject a party complexion. He had not assailed the other side, but appealed to his own party friends. He made no issue as to who is responsible. If the Senate had put in extravagant amounts, the action was to be condemned. He thought that if the votes of that body were examined, it would be found that there were comparatively but few Democrats arrayed on the side of extravagance. Unless this bill shall pass, the President will be compelled to call an extra session. He appealed to all patriotic gentlemen to aid him in passing this bill, not only for the benefit of the Government, but for their own comfort and convenience. If the House refuse to reconsider their vote, the bill will stand defeated. [Cries from the Republican side, "Oh no!"] Mr. BRANCH moved the previous question, under the operation of which the vote of rejection was reconsidered and the report concurred in by 94 against 72.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) in accordance with previous permission, submitted remarks, of which the following is a sketch:

After stating that the excuse for his remarks was the attacks heretofore made against him, Mr. VAN WYCK said: That this was the first opportunity to be heard since the return of Mr. DAVIS from Mississippi. That nothing in his former remarks was personally offensive; neither will any man here or elsewhere, who has a generous heart and brave instincts, and is willing fairly to accord the right to discuss a great feature in the social and political policy of one portion of the Union which was once sectional, but sought now to be nationalized, feel himself aggrieved by what I have or may now say. They, however, who insist upon extending my remarks to those for whom they are not intended, either by their spirit or fair inference, are at liberty to appropriate to themselves such parts as their feelings or judgment may dictate. His former remarks were made on the defensive. When Massachusetts was rebuked for alleged witch burning, two hundred years ago, he had a right to answer the charge by a reference to negro burning at this very time. That the moral and political world is progressing, and, like the physical, has its development by long stages and slow degrees. The irrepressible conflict of truth and error, of right and wrong, of freedom and tyranny, he had ever urged, and would until all forms of error and superstition shall pass away, until man shall no longer vex and oppress his brother, until the last throne shall have crumbled in the dust, the sigh of the last captive be heard, and the manacles of the last slave broken. That the heart of man under oppression was the history of the volcano. That he who sleeps on the summit of a crater and builds his house on the heaving sides of Etna or Vesuvius, must not be astonished were his rest disturbed—his home destroyed. That he professed the faith of the Democratic Party down to 1847. In the great debate between Senators DAVIS and DOUGLAS a few days since in the Senate, it was conceded that the modern Democratic doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" was about ten years old, while the higher law doctrine of Southern extremists—that the right to slaves was above all law—was nursed by the venerable Judges of the Supreme Court. That this exotic of despotism will evidently not flourish in a Northern latitude. That while vindicating the brave and loyal men of the South, he had no encomiums for her Tories of the Revolution, as he had not for Northern Tories. The charge of negro burning had been denounced as untrue, and the member from Mississippi was exceedingly anxious that I should give my courage an airing with some chivalric son of the South. That query was propounded at a time, place, and manner, which his own pretended code of honor would not tolerate. While, by his interrogatory, he looked upon me as the offending party, and himself as the one having a right to demand an explanation, yet, for reasons best known to himself, but of which his peers on this floor, and the country, can judge, contents himself with insisting upon inserting in the debate language which I leave to him to call gentlemanly or parliamentary—language which, if used, was not heard by the reporters, (for it did not appear in their report until after the debate was closed, and then at his suggestion,) nor by myself nor those near me, viz: "I pronounce the gentleman to be a liar and a scoundrel." I was informed this gentleman went to the *Globe* office the same evening and insisted that his chaste and dignified expression should by all means grace the columns of that journal. Why did he manifest so much anxiety to interline the debates, and so pertinaciously urge its publication? Did it elevate his own character as a high-toned gentleman in his own estimation or the consideration of his constituents and the country? He had already denounced the statement as false; how could he give any greater intensity to his convictions by terms which are becoming obsolete in the dialect of the buffoon and braggart. He recognized in my remarks already a *casus belli*, and that could not be removed by a new cause of offence created by himself. He certainly could not relieve the old by provoking a new controversy with his opponent. The motive of the member I leave for others to judge. Can it be that gentlemen in the State of Mississippi, recognizing a code of honor, resort to such means to provoke a wager of battle in a land boasting of the highest type of civilization, and whose piety is so great that they are panting furiously, and champing on the bit of legal restraint to Christianize by their peculiar missionary operations the entire continent of Africa? He then referred to many cases of negro burning, proved by Southern papers, and the effects it produced on their minds during the last few years and down to the present time; that a system of Slavery blunts the feelings of a generous manhood, and referred to the conduct of members on the floor. While the country has already denounced as disgraceful the scenes which have here transpired, let a deliberate judgment hold those alone responsible—those who have created them. That they had banished from the South books, on the pretext of treason. This pretence, in every age, has shed the best blood the world has produced; it has given to the flames its martyrs, and the scaffold and guillotine its victims. That there was no necessity for this recital except as it has been necessary to defend myself, repel charges made against us, and furnish the active Southern mind some occupation besides belittling and vilifying their Northern neighbors. Disclaiming any right to interfere with Slavery where it exists, that, no more than any other State institution, could not be disturbed. But when you are driving us to the wall by false accusations, and are seeking to extend your local institutions over the common Territories, we have at least the right to express our opinion. You brand us as agitators much in the same spirit as did the heathen Ahab, when he said to the Prophet Elijah, "Art thou he that troublest Israel?" That the Jew has outlived the blessing, why should not Canaan survive the curse. That all mankind, of whatever color, now occupied the same relation to God that the Jewish people did to Jehovah. That the South can despise everything with a prefix "free" without fear of the bludgeon. That the policy of the Homestead bill is a Divine institution, having its type in the division of the Land of Canaan among the children of Israel, making them a community of small farmers. Quoting from the *Black Diamond*, a Southern work, to show the cruelties practised against the slave, and the degradation of the laboring whites, he said, that while the South stigmatise the few higher law advocates of the North, they worship a higher law against the laws of their own States, and the religion and humanity of the civilized world, that you steal from the sight of men, and in the gray of the morning and murky twilight establish bravery by violating the laws of God and man. He alluded to the tragedy and farce of duelling. It mattered not whether the spirit was sent into eternity from the point of the glittering bowie knife, or crushed through the hour-glass of time by the cruel and inhuman bullet. Does your system of Slavery require such supports? He could understand why it was dangerous to allow a lighted candle near a powder magazine, but if your position is so impregnable why should you dread so fearful an explosion from the circulation of the sparks of free thought near your magazine of Slavery. The right of free speech should never be abridged in this capitol. By violence you may palsy the train and silence the tongue for a time, but it will only be taking a leaf from the forest, picking a sand from the shore, or gathering a ripple from the broad ocean. The question is already beyond the dark whirlpool of the African—the problem is shall the white man remain longer free. Learn now that Northern men and principles are not to be entered on your inventory of personal property. The Democratic masses are already rising. We are already in the paths of the vineyard—the Red Sea lies before us—the spirit of truth and duty bids us go forward. We will go forward, though there should be wild beasts at Ephesus. We desire no weapon but the Shepherd's sling and the single stone of truth, and it will in the end brain the Goliah of your system, though armed with a spear and staff. From the operation of climate or Anglo-Saxon blood the Ethiopian is already changing the color of his skin, and in time will remove the spots from the leopard at his throat, and the time will come when it can be said,

"The Star Spangled Banner, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, with never a slave."

Adjourned.

Defaulting of a Railroad President.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 20.

EDWIN ROBINSON, President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad, becoming involved, voluntarily disclosed the fact that he had surrendered the personal property of the Company, to whom he said he was a defaulter to a considerable amount. He awaits an investigation. His conduct in the affair is highly honorable, and he is much respected.

The Richmond Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

The President of the Richmond Convention and several of the seceding delegates are still there, to adjourn from day to day until the result of the Baltimore Convention is known.

Murder of One Woman by Another.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 20.

HONORA BARRY, seventy years old, was killed, last night, in her shop, in Utica-street, by Mrs. MARY MCGUIRE. The latter called for more rum, and being refused, beat the old lady to death.

Election of a President of the Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 20.

JOHN BROADHEAD, the President of the Camden Atlantic Railroad, has been elected President of the Cape May and Atlantic Railroad. This election promises a speedy railroad connection with Cape May.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR—Market steady. WHEAT firm; demand moderate. Sales 17,000 bushels at $1 15 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 35 for White Winter Western; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 12. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels; 50c. for hot, and 54c. for No. 1 Illinois. OATS steady. Sales 15,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50@$5 25 for common to extra State, and $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra city brands. WHEAT market better but quiet; sales 2,100 bushels white Indiana at $1 32; and 2,400 bushels red do. at $1 23. CORN without material change; sales 4,600 bushels at 56½c.; and 5,500 bushels do. on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 26c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 31,200 bushels Wheat, 49,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 22,300 bushels Wheat, 12,400 bush. Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

The Milwaukee Club quoted quoted yesterday should have been at $1 16.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—There is more selling to-day at steady rates. GRAIN—little doing. CORN—sales about 14,700 bushels. Western mixed at 62½c. afloat. OATS easier. Sales 5,000 bushels. State at 40½c.@41c. RYE—Sales 1,600 bushels, at 86c. ℘ 56 lbs. Nothing doing in WHEAT or BARLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR—In better demand at $4 90 for Superfine. WHISKY steady, at 17½c. PORK firm; Mess $18@$18 25; BACON, 8c.@10c. offered, and 8½c.@10¾c. asked. WHEAT quiet, at $2 12. MONEY market easy at 10@12 ℘ cent. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York ¾ ℘ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR steady. Howard-street and City Mills at $5 50; Ohio held at the same price. WHEAT steady; red $1 28@$1 35; white $1 40@$1 55. CORN active; yellow 65c.@67c.; white 71c.@75c. PROVISIONS active and buoyant, but unchanged in price. WHISKY 21c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Amusements.

The Japanese Matinée and the "Japanese March" came off duly yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. In spite of the presence of the rain, which had not been expected, and of the absence of the "princes" who had been, a goodly company was assembled. The Academy was nearly filled with an audience as like as possible to all other audiences, and the proscenium boxes were occupied by some eighteen or twenty inferior officers of the Embassy and by half a dozen of the inevitable "Committee-men." It is a great pity that no "distinguished foreigner" has ever given us a sketch of "New-York as seen in company with a committee." Few of us can conceive what it must be to live for several days with a committee. PETER SCHLEMIHL, without his shadow, had an experience worth relating; but the Turkish Pasha and the Japanese, we may be sure, could tell if they would, a "positive" story quite equal to his "negative."

"Il Poliuto" was very fairly sung—Mme. CORTESI, in particular, exerting herself to the uttermost. Signor QUINTO, too, did his best to astonish the strangers, who seemed to be less bored than one would have supposed they would be. Oddly enough, they did not seem to be melted to tears by the "Japanese March." Either they are less sensible to nostalgia than the Swiss, or the "Japanese March" is not good Japanese. The American audience, unluckily, seemed to suppose it was, and accordingly maintained a respectful silence, so that, between the guests and the hosts, the "March" became rather a Dead March, although somebody came to the wings and *encored* it very angrily and yet very deliberately.

At Niblo's Garden the Embassy have almost become a part of the stage force. The entertainments at this pretty place prosper accordingly; and if the Philadelphians and other provincials who visit the Garden for the sake of plucking at the skirts of "TOMMY," would only refrain from crowding the innocent Orientals and staring them out of countenance, there would be nothing wanting in the attractions of the spot. The Palace Gardens, too, although not at all "Japanese," are quite blooming. To-day, at 5 P. M., wind and weather permitting, a young lady aeronaut will make her first ascension from these Gardens, we trust with every possible guarantee against any of the accidents, the chance of which commonly makes amusements of this kind more exciting than agreeable. To-night, too, the graceful Ronzani ballet troupe make their *entrée* here; and to-morrow another *soirée dansante* will be given. The Gardens are really gardens, and are open night and day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—THE JAPANESE—THE CORRUPTION FUND AGAIN—THE LAMP AND FIRE DISTRICT EXTENDED—WORMS—MESSENGER'S SALARY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was presented by Alderman DAYTON, inviting the Japanese Embassy to visit Brooklyn, and appointing Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, VAN BRUNT and CASHOW a Committee to take charge of the reception. The resolution was lost by a vote of 8 nays to 7 ayes. On motion, the whole of the Ninth Ward was included in the Lamp and Fire District. Alderman DAYTON submitted a lengthy protest to the action of the Common Council last Monday evening, in calling upon the Special Ferry Committee for a detailed account of expenses incurred, claiming that the Board had already passed upon and approved the action of the Committee. The document was laid on the table and ordered printed. A communication was received from the Mayor asking that some action be taken to rid the city of the worm nuisance. Alderman JENKINS proposed that all of the linden trees should be cut down. This was opposed, when the subject was referred to the Health Committee with the Health Officer, for report. By resolution, the messenger's salary was fixed at $500 per annum. The business of this office occupies the incumbent about one day of each week. A new city flag was ordered for the City Hall, when the Board adjourned to Monday next.

ITEMS.—The Board of Health assembled yesterday for the first time this season. The rules of last year were adopted; the hour of meeting fixed at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Health Officer was directed to call upon the Police Commissioners to detail officers to serve the Board. A few nuisances were reported and referred, when the Board adjourned for one week.... The Constitutional Base Ball Club, is the name of a new Club recently organized, with WM. LEAVITT as President.... The body of a child was found last evening at the corner of Livingston and Nevins streets. It was placed in care of Coroner HORTON.... CATHARINE MCNAMARA, an elderly woman, residing in Hoyt near Butler-street, died yesterday from the effects of intemperance.... A man named C. L. ROBBINS committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine Ferry boats. An effort was made by several boatmen to save the unfortunate man, but without avail. The body has not been recovered.... Two men named JAMES FARRELL and NEIL CANNON got into a quarrel Tuesday night at the house of the former, when they agreed to settle their difficulty by a stand up fight. They repaired to the street and fough for half an hour when, they were separated. Neither of the parties were supposed to be seriously injured, but FARRELL died during the night. Coroner HORTON has charge of the case and will investigate it to-day. CANNON was arrested yesterday morning by Captain HOLBROOK of the 3d Precinct, and held to await the result of the investigation.... A man named MCGINNIS, residing at the foot of State street, got into a fight with his wife Tuesday night, when she struck him on the head with a tumbler inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. Mrs. MCGINNIS was committed to await the result of the injuries.... A boy named EDWARD NOLEN, in South Second Street, had one of his hands badly shattered yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Two sailors attempted to escape from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* lying off the Navy-yard, Tuesday night, by swimming to the beach outside of the Navy yard wall. One of the sailors was seized with cramps and drowned, and the other was retaken.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 41, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 54, 56, 43. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 97, 38, 44, 102, 104, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111½, 112, 66, 103, 114, 115, 36, 74, 116, 117.

Dr. Williams, of Salem, Mass., while shaving, accidentally cut the back of his hand with his razor. The wound was dressed, and appeared to be healing, but inflammation of the cellular tissues set in and extended so rapidly that it could not be checked. It terminated fatally on the 9th. Dr. Williams was 63 years of age.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

July 4, 1860.—Parties wishing private or public exhibitions for the Anniversary of our National Independence, will do well to inspect the brilliant assortment offered at EDGE'S Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden lane.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE,
WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] George A. Fowler, [illegible] June 12, 1860.
Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale [illegible] since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) GEO. A. FOWLER.
P. S.—You can make any use of the above notice you wish. I write as I really believe. No puffing.
G. A. F.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Alpaca Coats $1 75 to $5,
AT DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL,
No 142 Fulton-st.
For whole suit for Summer $3 at No 142 Fulton-st., Granite Hall
$10 Cassimere suits at No. 142
Remember DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, between Nassau st. and Broadway.

Chilton on the Croton.
The DIAPHRAGM FILTER manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to NO. 366 BROADWAY,
Where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Boots and Shoes for Summer Wear.—Don't fail to select an assortment of feet covering at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, before you start for the country. His assortment embraces boots for gentlemen who love fishing and gunning, gaiters for ladies who delight in rural walks, and slippers for those who indulge in the mazy dance, and stout shoes for children given to romping, while his prices are uniformly reasonable.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts.—This Yoke is entirely new, and will be seen, upon examination, to be superior to anything ever introduced. Send in your orders. Shirts warranted to fit. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Lady Readers of the "Times"—Gaiter Boots, 12s. to 20s., Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s., per pair; with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

MARRIED.

DODGE—PHELPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, DAVID STUART DODGE to ELLEN A., daughter of John J. Phelps.

CHAMBERS—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Mr. Miley, Mr. WM. CHAMBERS of C. W., to Miss MARGARET THOMPSON daughter of Mr. Solomon Thompson, Cashun, near Banbridge, County Down, Ireland.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

STROBELL—OPDYKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20 at the Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Benj. N. Martin, EDWARD C. STROBELL to EMELINE, daughter of George Opdyke, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—D'WOLF.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, S. FRANK SMITH to MADELINE D'WOLF, daughter of the late William Henry D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8, by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM, of New-York City, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodbury, L. I.

UNDERWOOD—SHAPLEIGH.—at West Lebanon, Me., on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. W. A. Fobes, J. AUGUSTUS UNDERWOOD, of Fort Edward, N. Y., to EUNICE R. SHAPLEIGH, of the former place.

DIED.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 20, after a tedious illness, CHARLOTTE FOST, wife of Col. Wm. W. Tompkins.

The friends of the family, of her sons Wm. G. and Geo. H. B., her sons-in-law, A. H. Pride and A. F. Secor, and of her brother in law Geo. H. Browne are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Boorman-place, West 3d st.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, JOHN A. CURRIER, Jr., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier, aged 1 year 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

GRANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, ROBERT M. GRANT, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 112 Christopher st., without further invitation.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, MARTHA E., wife of Lewis H. Buckbee, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Adolphus Andrews, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 8th st., near 10th-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIRK.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 20, Mrs. MARY D. KIRK, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Catherine Dobbie, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th st., at 12:15 P. M.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, Long Island, on Tuesday noon, June 19, suddenly, WILLIAM GIBSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday) June 21, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, L. I. The steamboat *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market dock at 1 o'clock, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point, and arrive in Newtown in time for the funeral.

BAILEY.—At Guilford, Conn., on Sunday, June 17, Mrs. SUSAN BAILEY, relict of Stephen Bailey, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Hudson, Columbia Co., for interment.

JACKSON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, June 18, Mrs. FRANCES M., widow of A. H. Jackson, deceased, late of Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

SCHRIEVER.—At Belize, Honduras, on Saturday, June 2, of yellow fever, JULIUS H. SCHRIEVER, aged 21 years and 12 days, eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Schriever, of New-York.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

The Officers of this Regiment, and the members of Company H, are invited to attend (in citizen's dress) the funeral of their esteemed late brother soldier, Dr. D. J. O'DONOVAN, Surgeon of the Regiment, from his late residence, No. 330 Henry-st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. GEORGE LYONS, Colonel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 293, June 20, 1860.
4, 26, 56, 73, 48, 25, 63, 40, 29, 31, 78, 46, 65, 16, 27.

Class No. 294, June 20, 1860.
28, 29, 25, 8, 7, 48, 14, 2, 27, 61, 41, 67, 30.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 20, 1860.
GEO. G. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—No. 429 CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.—Open daily from 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. From 10 cents to $5,000, received on deposits, 10 cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $521,13. $305,271,36 was received from 3,794 depositors during last year.

Six per cent interest paid on sums of $500 and under and five per cent on larger sums. Interest commences July 1st. Money to loan on Bond or Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DON'T YOU WANT WHISKERS OR moustaches? Yes, but mine won't grow naturally. Then, why don't you use my ONGUENT? which will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks after using it, without stain or any injury to the skin. Price $1. Sold everywhere.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,

OUT THIS MORNING,

Is a Rich and Admirable Number,

Opening with

"A PANORAMIC PICTURE,"

By

MRS HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

A strong and terse article is contributed by

HORACE GREELEY

On

"THE COVODE INVESTIGATION,"

In which the truth is told about the Democratic party and the President of the United States. It may not be known to the public that Mr. Greeley spends the leisure time between the morning and the evening editions of the *Tribune* in preparing his admirable articles for THE INDEPENDENT.

REV. DR. CHEEVER

Writes this week on

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH

and

THADDEUS HYATT'S LIBERATION.

GRACE GREENWOOD,

Who has become a Special Contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, makes her first appearance in an entertaining and characteristic article, entitled

"THE BABY IN THE BATH-TUB."

Everybody who has a baby ought to read this article.

REV. DR. TYNG

Furnishes another of his

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS."

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER

Contributes an admirable paper, called

"TWO HEARTS IN ONE MAN."

A Satire entitled

"PUBLIC HONORS TO COLORED PEOPLE."

By

THEODORE TILTON,

Recalls certain sights and scenes of Saturday.

A SERMON,

By

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Appears, as usual, this week. A Sermon by Mr Beecher appears every week in the INDEPENDENT, and constitutes one of the most popular features of the paper.

"EIGHT MARTYRS ON THE MISSION FIELD,"

An account of the Murder of Eight Missionaries in the South Pacific.

"THE BRITISH POSTAL SYSTEM,"

By OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT,

Who is himself one of the most prominent Postmasters under the English Crown.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

recently introduced, and edited with great care, with a view of both pleasing and instructing the children at the same time, contains this week an interesting narrative, entitled,

"JUNE AND THE GULL'S EGGS,"

and another about

"LILLY'S SNOW DROPS."

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

opens with some sharp talk on

"GOVERNMENT STEALING,"

which some of those who have done the stealing may profit by reading.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Has several important Articles on Current Events, not excepting the Visit of the Japanese.

THE INDEPENDENT

Is Published

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

It is furnished for TWO DOLLARS a year, by mail, to all persons residing out of New York and Brooklyn. To persons residing in either of these cities it is delivered at their doors by carriers at TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. All letters should be addressed to

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MARGARET MONCRIEFFE.
THE FIRST LOVE OF AARON BURR.
AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL NOVEL.
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"It is a successful attempt to invest an historical incident with an air of ATTRACTIVE ROMANCE. * * * A Letter to Burr from his friend LEONORA is given with all its imperfect orthography, and WARMTH OF PASSION. The volume is a valuable addition to the history of a remarkable man."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Full of strange interest, for those who desire to trace Burr's checkered fortunes."—*Christian Inquirer.*

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Containing full time-tables of all the Railways in the United States and Canadas and 100 maps, explaining at a glance how the traveler is to proceed. Price 25 cents.

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A full and reliable Guide by railway, steamboat, and stage to the cities, towns, waterfalls, battle-fields, mountains, rivers, lakes, hunting and fishing grounds, watering places, Summer resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in the United States and British Provinces. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS. With careful maps of all parts of the country, and pictures of famous places and scenes, from original drawings by the author and other artists.

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Or the two parts bound in one volume $1 50.

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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

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WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

"THE BEST"
"THE BEST."
"THE BEST."
"THE BEST."
"THE BEST."
INQUIRE FOR
"DENSLOW'S"
AND TAKE NO
OTHER.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE.

DOUBLE DISTILLED.

The best liquid yet discovered for removing all kinds of grease, paint and oil stains from silk or woolen goods, and for cleaning gloves. No injury to color or texture. In bottles, (with full directions,) at 12 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 162 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. R. R.

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THINK OF IT.
SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS
OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY
ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

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I became diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

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RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
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MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE BEST PILLS now before the public for the cure of costiveness, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, &c. MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. Sold by all druggists, and by
W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

ALL HAIL.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING,
SO IS THE GREAT JAPANESE EMBASSY,
WITH DRUMS AND TRUMPETS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO GO TO
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GREAT MODEL CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
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And get a cheap and splendid fit out. You will find at our great model Show rooms the most rich and splendid fitting garments of every description, color, shade and texture, made up in the most fashionable and tasty style. No establishment in the world can spread out a more rich and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods than you will find at

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HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—MANY ELDERLY persons of both sexes, who feel that they need something to reinforce their debilitated systems, are afraid to resort to ordinary stimulants because they knew the temporary excitement they produce is followed by terrible prostration. Precisely what they require is supplied in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This great restorative combines the tonic elements they need, and its operation is not momentary but permanent. The strength it imparts remains, and increases day by day, if the Bitters are taken regularly in conformity with the directions on the bottle. That health may be restored and life prolonged by its use, there is no manner of doubt. We commend it to all who suffer from Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, general debility or the natural decay consequent upon advanced age.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in the care of children, and sewing, in a private family that are going to the country. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 165 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 264 West 14th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would mind children and do plain sewing, or general housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 6th-av., near 10th-st. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, 60 12th-st., between Broadway and University place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young American girl, as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT young woman; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place; does not mind going a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages no object to a permanent situation. Call or address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable German Protestant woman, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; would have no objection to do chamberwork and washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 West 21st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable German girls (sisters) well recommended, one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., or address G. H. W., as above.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent baker, and understands meats and poultry, and all modes of family cooking; does the washing and ironing in magnificent style; wages $8; either City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY TWO Protestant women, situations together; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; the other is a superior laundress, fully competent to take the entire charge of a laundry and do French fluting, &c., in the best style; both have excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle aged woman; can give City reference. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house, or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant widow woman, as housekeeper, to take charge of a house or take care of children. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A HARD-working, obliging young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework; has the best of references; no objections to the country; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family. Apply to MARY GORMAN, No. 168 Lewis-st., New-York City, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8 a month; City or country; also, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation to take care of children, or to take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Inquire at the millinery establishment, No. 831 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 72 East 23d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married lady, a situation as nurse, or would assist in doing light housework; would have no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 310 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady traveling for the Summer months; good City references from her last place. Call or address at No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on the fourth floor, for two days.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make herself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a middle aged English Protestant, as seamstress, or to attend an invalid; can dress hair; would assist in housekeeping and make herself useful; has had much experience traveling in France; can pack up well; can give good reference. Apply at Mrs. Shanck's sewing repository, No. 22 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; or would take care of children, if required; she can do all kinds of family work; cuts and fits children's clothing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st. No objection to live in the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in washing and ironing. A situation is wanted by a young woman, with the best of reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 26 22d-st., at her present employer's, between Broadway and 4th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position in a wholesale, shipping or banking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house; has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different States taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of references. Apply soon, at No. 359 Broadway, New-York, to J. B. KELTY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 75 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of City reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a single man, to take care of first class horses. Good city reference given. Address C. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman, and to take charge of a small garden; understands the care and management of horses and cows; prefers the country; can give good reference for ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant married man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references from last employer, and can be seen with his present employer, where he has lived for the past two years, between 123d and 125th sts., Harlem, or send a note to H. F., Harlem; no objection to City or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable, competent young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has lived for six or seven years in the City of Dublin in private families, and also in New-York; presents the best testimonials. Address T. T., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a smart, active, honest Scotch man, a situation as coachman and groom, and vegetable gardener; is an excellent horseman; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M D, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in some light occupation by a young boy, who can furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who understands the management of graperies, the greenhouse and the kitchen garden, also the flower garden and pleasure ground. Address, for four days, to M. P., care of Mr. Humphries, florist and horticulturist, Hall-st., between Green and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN GARDENER OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted by a German Protestant man in the above capacity; is a good plain gardener and farmer; knows the care of horses well and is an excellent driver; has two years' reference from last employer; will make himself generally useful; will take moderate wages. Call for PAUL, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the most respectable city reference. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to C. B., No. 827 Broadway, in the book store, between 12th and 13th-sts, for three days.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 21st st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of obtaining a situation; he has just left school and residing with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile office or wholesale dry goods; his character is unquestionable. Apply at No. 54 Oliver-st.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. High references from my last employer, G. E. Vanderburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. R. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—THE ADVERTISER having two or three hours spare time in the evenings, wishes to employ them in writing up books, making out bills, arranging complicated accounts, or any kind of writing, for a moderate compensation. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE HAVING CIRCULARS OR WRAPPERS to be directed, can have them done with neatness, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by addressing D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO MAY wish to procure a situation for his coachman, during the Summer months, can send him to No. 22 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a respectable colored woman, about thirty years of age, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. A worthy person, with good recommendations as regards her experience and capability, may obtain a permanent situation by applying to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 1, or at No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse for a baby; must not be over 30 years of age, and must furnish best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 110 5th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, neat and tidy in her person; must have good recommendations, and understand sewing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON to take charge of their Retail Curtain Material and Furniture Covering Department. One thoroughly competent can have a desirable position, as well as being liberally dealt with. Apply at the office, in the second story.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of four horses, and who understands the care of poultry and is willing to make himself generally useful, on a place forty miles from the City. Address, with references, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS……YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' experience in fitting young men for college and the counting-room, wishes a position in a school or private family, to teach Ancient Classics, French, Spanish and English branches. Educated on the Continent of Europe he is perfectly posted in Modern Languages. Address, for a few days, INSTRUCTOR, Moringville Post-office, Westchester Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WISHING INSTRUCTION in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, (at home,) by an experienced teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking French fluently. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as visiting governess, or would give lessons at her own house in any of the English branches. Address TEACHER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 10 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Price $1. No additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.
THEO. GEBEKE.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

1832 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—
DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
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No. 39 John-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!!—EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS—LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our old patrons who want their orders for exhibitions of Fireworks for the ensuing Fourth filled, must send their orders immediately, as our stock is going fast. J. G. & I. EDGE.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NEAR the City Hall, and north of Atlantic st., for a small family; rent not to exceed $600 per annum. Apply to F. H. DEPEW, No. 78 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, EITHER IN New-York or Brooklyn, with the modern improvements; rent not over $800. Address C. L. Box No. 2,524, New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, June 21,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares		Shares	
10 Shoe & Leather Bk	$100	50 Man & Mer. Bank.	$100
40 Irving Bank	50	20 Harmony Ins	50
20 Home Ins. Co	100	25 North River Ins	25
45 Hamilton Ins. Co	15	25 Artisans' Ins	100
20 Am Ex. Ins. Co	100	40 Washington Ins	100
10 Knicker'ker Ins. Co	40	30 Metropolitan Ins	100
31 East River Ins. Co	15	11 North Am Ins	5[illegible]
7 Lamar Ins Co	100	[illegible] Grocer Ins	50
20 Jefferson Ins. Co	30	35 Brevoort Ins	50
20 Irving Ins. Co	25	31 Wash. Mar. Ins	100
10 Standard Ins. Co	50	[illegible]1 Mercantile Ins Co	5[illegible]
40 Columbia Ins. Co	50	$[illegible]70 N. Y. M Ins. 59 Scrip.	
66 N. Y. Corn Ex. Co	26	20 N. Y. & Va S. S Co	100
20 Equitable L. As. 20 @	100	4 Lots N. Y. Bay Cemé'y.	

$3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Town of Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 New York and Harlem R R 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Pottsdam and Watertown R 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 25. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Auctioneers.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
No. 158 Broadway,
Will continue their sale THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock,
ON EIGHT MONTHS CREDIT,
Commencing at lot 4,074 with scissors steels, carvers, &c., 500 cards Sheffield scissors and knives
English and American mill frame, cross-cut and other saws. English and American cutlery, American patent revolvers.
1,000 DOZEN BEST AMERICAN FILES,
Silver-plated and German silver ware.
Comprising tea-table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets, &c.
FOR CASH.
For account of whom it may concern,
At 4 o'clock,
16 casks trace, ox, log, stay and other chains.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MORTGAGE SALE
OF THE
STOCK, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c.,
OF A
WINE AND CIGAR STORE.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) mortgagee's sale as above, viz.: Corking machine, corks, bottle baskets, copper pump, measures, tunnels, &c. drainer, tumblers, wine glasses, empty demijohns &c., glass show cases; also, some oil paintings and engravings.
The stock includes a variety of champagnes, clarets, pale and brown sherry, ports, maderias, brandies, (some very superior,) rums, gins, whiskies, &c., in glass: also, eight casks brandies; also, a fine stock of meerschaum pipes and holders part very rich; also, a superior stock of Havana cigars, including most of the favorite brands and sizes.
Sale peremptory, by order of the mortgagee.

L. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.
A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 21st, at 12 o'clock M., the following desirable property:
That elegant four-story brown stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19th-st., 253 feet East of Broadway. Lot 20 feet by half the block. The house is 4 stories high, high stoop and basement, with sub-cellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; also, a private staircase. Hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.
Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue, between 114th and 115th-sts. Size, 25x95. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are even with the grade. (2)
Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 East of 12th-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches. The street is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high, and have two wells of good water on them. (3.)
Also, two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts, 25x94 feet. (4.)
Also, those eight desirable lots on 9th-av., between 116th and 117th sts. The two corner lots are 25.11x100, the others 25x100, and about on the grade. (5.)
For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE GOLD, SILVER and diamond watches, watch movements, and rich diamond jewelry, among which is one single diamond weighing four carats.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock the stock of an importer declining business, consisting in part of fine gold hunting, double time, independent second, self-winding nickle and magic patent levers and chronometers. 18 carat cases; ladies' diamond and enamelled hunting and open case detached levers and cylinders; also, a large assortment of silver hunting English patent levers, silver hunting 18 to 22 line detached levers and cylinders, silver gilt cylinders hunting and open face duplex watches; also, gold hunting nickle movement, self-winding chronometers, &c. The above watches are from the celebrated European manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Cooper, Gladstone, Lossado, Vates, French and other eminent firms; also, 200 dozen rings, and 50 dozen gold pencil cases. Catalogues are ready on Wednesday, 20th, to be had of the Auctioneer. Single stone pin to be sold at 2 o'clock precisely. The trade are respectfully invited. Terms: Over $100 three months approved indorsed notes, names of indorsers to be submitted the day before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst. at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble top side or corner etageres, secretary and library book-cases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
IN FRONT OF SALESROOM, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., FRIDAY, June 22, at 1 o'clock. Ladies' saddle horses. A very stylish saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, single-footed gait under the saddle, trots in harness inside of 3 minutes perfectly gentle and quiet, has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last three years.
Also, a beautiful bay mare, 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, 14½ hands high, has been used by ladies and children under the saddle. They are both unsurpassed as saddle and road horses—sold only on account of the owner going away.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, arm chairs covered in reps, mahogany sofas, chairs, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and velvet carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, gas chandeliers and brackets, book-cases, extension dining tables, buffets, cutlery, silver-plated ware, glass-ware, bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of
JOHN W. SOMERENDYKE for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL—AT St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, book-cases, mattresses, bedding, Brussels and other carpets, matting, kitchen ware, &c. By order.
GOULD & PICKET, Attorneys.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., 25 top wagons, various styles. To be sold without reserve to close an account. The wagons are now on exhibition at our salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl st., regular weekly sale of furniture, crockery, carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Consisting of 70 acres, with growing crops, wheat, rye, corn, oats and potatoes, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; house nearly new; barn and other out-buildings; a good variety of fruit and berries; muck for manure can be obtained on the farm in large quantity. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

$20 AN ACRE FOR FARMS OF 10, 15, 50 and 100 acres, only 41 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad. All excellent farming land, level loam soil, admirably adapted to grain, fruit, market gardening, &c. Terms very easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place, corner Chambers-st.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers.
W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—At Williamsburgh, situated on the southwesterly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River. Having a water front of 150 feet, and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 260 feet into the river, containing about 23 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Lexington-av., near 30th-st., 3-story, basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements, and in excellent good order, with gas fixtures and furnace, all complete. Price $10,000, and two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. For particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 133 5. $5 500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st.; size of lot, 25x98 9; house, 25x25 feet. A portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 364 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT first class brown-stone house and four lots in the City of Brooklyn; also, 1,000 acres of timber land in the State of New-York, within 11 miles of a market, over a plank road. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 15[illegible]st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,083 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, No. 380 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, thoroughly repaired and convenient to cars, for one or two families. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Post-office Building, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET AT $200.—BASEMENT, BEAUTIFUL parlors, and three bedrooms, gas, range, bath, water, stationary washtubs, &c., in the modern houses. Apply at No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn, fifteen minutes walk from Wall-st.; owner occupies remainder.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD LOCATION.—The four-story large English basement house, No. 328 West 22d st.; all the modern improvements; will be leased to a good tenant for $600 and taxes. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of
M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to
FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the depôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY mansion and cottage at Fordham; large, shady grounds, garden, fruit, &c., &c.; one hour from New-York; rent partly boarded out. Also, No. 11 2d-place, South Brooklyn; three story and basement; fashionable location; rent only $400. Apply at No. 229 Pearl-st., New-York.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A first-class cottage, furnished. Is pleasantly situated near the Passaic, a short distance above Newark; contains 12 rooms; is convenient to depôt, on an omnibus route, and is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Box No. 48, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-second street, near 4th-av.; one year or more to a private family; twelve rooms in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock; rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK STABLES, ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—Opposite the main entrance, corner of Broadway and 59th-st. The undersigned, having erected the above stables expressly for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in the beautiful accomplishment of horseback riding, will open on MONDAY, June 11, with an entire new stock of saddle horses, &c., and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of the riding public of this City, pledging himself that no effort on his part will be spared to insure every satisfaction. In connection with the above, will be found Park phaetons, and all other carriages suitable for Park riding, to let, with or without drivers. N. B.—Horses taken on livery.
GEO. F. BELLOWS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old, sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the depôt.

FOR SALE.—A SHETLAND PONY, WITH WAGON and harness. The pony is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can be ridden or driven by the youngest children. The wagon is nearly new, has a shifting top, can be used with one or two seats and with either pole or shafts. Only sold because the owner has no further use for them. The above may be seen at EDWARD POST'S, Whitestone, L. I.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or britt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, COMFORTABLE WAGON, made to order by Duzenberry & Van Duzer, shifting top with pole and shafts, in perfect condition. Can be seen at private stable No. 12 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.
GREEN'S PATENT SELF-SEALING JARS.
The most approved article for putting up fruits of all kinds, vegetables, &c., now in use, being made of stoneware and free from the trouble of cementing or soldering. For sale only by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham square.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.
The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.
For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 90 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE CALLED Fern Hill, at Peekskill Westchester County, the residence of the late Geo F. Hussey. It is situated near the village, upon elevated ground commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River and Highlands. The dwelling is in the cottage style, new, and arranged for comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam, with bath-room, range, hot and cold water, etc.; containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, office, and hall 12 feet wide, on the first floor; seven bedrooms on the second floor, and four on the third floor; with large play-ground; all necessary out buildings in good repair. The house is within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, combining complete retirement with easy access to the conveniences of a village. There are in connection about 33 acres of land—five cleared and adapted to horticultural purposes—the balance well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CLAPP, Jr., 80 Beekman-st., and to J. B. MILES, Esq., Peekskill.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. P. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. P. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; there is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT TREMONT, UP THE HARLEM RAILROAD 11 miles, a handsome country seat with half an acre of land, laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c.; stands on high ground, and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country. House 2½ stories high. 5 minutes' walk from depôt, and would exchange for good City property, or terms easy for cash. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel, modern-built 3-story brick house, with stuccoed front, modern improvements, with gas and aqueduct water, situated in Centre-st., near the Park, within one minute's walk of the New-Jersey Railroad depôt, and but 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Rent low to a good tenant. Address
JOHN H. STEPHENS, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, L. I.—A GENTEEL house containing 11 rooms, in a fine situation near the steamboat landing; has recently been painted and put in complete order and will be furnished if desired. Boat to and from New-York twice every day. Apply to JOHN D. LOCKE, No. 193 Water-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET AT NYACK—On the Hudson, 28 miles from the City. The place is in a fair state of cultivation, 7 acres, with a variety of fruit and vegetables, which will be let with the premises; good house and barn; a man on the place has charge of it. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
P. S.—The place is known as Crowen's place.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, with from 1 to 17 acres of land, at New-Rochelle, about one mile from the depôt. The house has been newly painted and papered, and is in first-rate order. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRIDGES, No. 158 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., containing eleven rooms besides kitchen and pantries. Stabling and keeping for horses if required. Apply to D. W. JONES, as above.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, pleasantly situated, on a lot of an acre, near the steamboat landing; fine shade-trees, good garden, stable, coach-house, &c. Address Box No. 667 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.
The Proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.
THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 8 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.
For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.
THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff st., New-York, or at the hotel.
Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.
Two hours from New-York.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
STATEN ISLAND,
Four minutes walk from First Landing.
Table d'hote or private table if desired.
ELBERT ANDERSON,
Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. [illegible] A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

GREENWOOD—FOR SALE, A TOMB AT Greenwood, for less than cost. Inquire of E. R. PRATT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENNRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860, Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$15.000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10.000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities, for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to
G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhoea of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhoea, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhoea, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—Is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No. 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safe, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all cases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 3:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY— Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.— Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS EXHIBITION TO BE SOLD—The first of the kind ever successfully exhibited in this country. The representations made are not only from nature, but by nature's own inimitable hand. It carries with it testimonials of the highest class, derived from some of the principal educational institutes in this City. The whole of the apparatus is very portable, and is prepared in two hours for exhibition. To any party willing to invest $500 this is a very safe and profitable investment. It will clear $100 a week. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

SEWING-MACHINE-SEWING-MACHINE. —A capitalist wanted, to take an interest in an improved sewing-machine, the best ever produced for leather. Also, a patent, valuable to all sewing-machines. Address S. L. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3 500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1, Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 806 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

DR. HOYT, NO. 394 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.—Full sets of teeth, on pure silver, $8; do. gold, $23; platina, $25; artificial bone filling, inserted without pain, 50 cents; gold, small cavities, 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS A. TIFFANY HAVING retired from the firm of HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO., by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners (who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation) under the name of HUTCHINSON & RICHARDSON.
Signed, R. J. HUTCHINSON,
F. A. TIFFANY,
A. J. RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.

JERSEY CITY, June 11, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COYKENDALL & HARDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. B. COYKENDALL,
CHAS. L. HARDING.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Goodie leave Boston Wednesday, May 20.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage..........$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 50; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 30.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., and No. 335 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JAMES McBRIDE and JOHN E. McBAILE against FREDERICK S. RADCLIFFE, Norman Cutter, Alexander H. Dana and George M. Chapman. Summons for relief—Com. not ser. To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office Number fifty-four (54) William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28th, 1859.
J. G. JERNEGAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my10-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 53 First-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 7 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM, and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold: Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length 103 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches, completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY	June 17.	THURSDAY	June 21.
MONDAY	June 18.	FRIDAY	June 22.
WEDNESDAY	June 20.	SATURDAY	June 23.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. [illegible] R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion..........Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND, Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM PECK SLIP, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (ZEREGA'S DOCK)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 00. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortland-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at the Company's office. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will have their excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., to Tarrytown for the benefit of their aged, infirm and blind members. Let the aged and young patronize the old defenders of our country, whose ages range from 66 to 100 years; purchase their tickets and fill their boats, that they may return home rejoicing. Tickets to be had of the members, and at Col. H. Raymond's County Land Office, City Hall-place, next to corner of Chambers-st., and at the landings. See circulars and bills.

EXCURSION.—FIVE POINTS MISSION.—ARRANGEMENTS have been made to take the School of the Five Points Mission on an Excursion to Flushing, on FRIDAY, June 22. The Flushing boat will leave Fulton Market slip at 9½ A. M. Members of the Advisory Committee, the Board of Managers, and the Sabbath School Teachers are specially desired to favor us with their company.
N. MEAD.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY SATURDAY.—The large, substantial steamer ELMO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, 8½ o'clock; Spring-st., 8¾; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Refreshments. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. Fare 50 cents.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED sole agents for the sale of the celebrated WALTJEN'S DIAMOND COAL AND MACHINERY OILS, are now prepared to offer to the trade these Oils, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms.

Both Oils are warranted pure, and superior to any offered in this market.

The MACHINERY OIL is especially recommended for fast-running machines, while the COAL OIL defies comparison with any now in the market in regard to brilliancy and steadiness of light.

We are receiving consignments daily, and offer these oils in small or large quantities, either in bond or duty paid.

Samples can be had on application.
A. MOLLER & CO.,
No. 65 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY new and second-hand tables complete for $100, $125, $150 and $300. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 149 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, BURLESQUE, BALLET, OPERATIC SINGING, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
The Japanese Embassy and suite promenade the establishment day and evening. Doors open all day while they remain. The grand Japanese Treaty Chariot is also on exhibition. At night the whole premises will be ILLUMINATED WITH JAPANESE LANTERNS,
ON THIS THURSDAY NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
After the Stage Promenade, Doesticks' new Burlesque,
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE,
Written expressly for this Theatre, and got up with splendid new scenery by Thorne, Johnson and assistants; new costumes, &c., which was unavoidably postponed on Monday last to enable the managers to give additional brilliancy and effect to its proper production.
The cast will embrace
THE NELSON SISTERS, MARK SMITH,
POLLY MARSHALL, W. DAVIDGE,
MARY WELLS, A. H. DAVENPORT,
PETERS, LEESON, VINCENT, &c.,
With the entire Corps de Ballet, and a
TROUP OF AMAZONIAN ZOUAVES,
(Led by the beautiful GALE SISTERS,)
in a variety of Highland Military Evolutions.
After the Travestie,
OPERATIC INTERLUDE AND REFRESHMENTS.
The JAPANESE will promenade among the audience.
Concluding with the beautiful Ballet of
LA CAPTIVE.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance.
GRAND MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats for Matinees.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager..........Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director..........Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist..........Mr. Hayes.
THURSDAY, June 21,
The performance will commence with the favorite comedietta of
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Letty Briggs..........Mrs. John Wood.
Hickory Short..........Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
To be followed by the highly successful extravaganza of
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY,
Being its last representation but Two,
Supported by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, Mrs. Vining,
J Burnett, Mrs. Chanfrau,
Stoddart, Miss Warren,
Thorne, Miss Burke,
Wall &c., &c., &c.
Goodrich.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.
FIRST NIGHT
OF THE
OLD PLANTATION.
JULIA DEAN HAYNE as MAD HETTY.
Mr. Geo. W. Jamison, as Uncle Tom.
Miss Sara Stevens, as Daisy.
C. Barton Hill, as Robert.
Mr. H. Bland. as Talbot.
Mr. Harry Jordan, as Pete.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, SCENIC EFFECTS, AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, by
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager..........Mr. G. L. Fox.
The performance will commence with
NEW-YORK IN 1860,
And THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
OR, THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS.
After which MICHAEL ERLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES from EUROPE, by steamship *Hammonia*, consisting of a WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANTILE LAMBERT, OR GIANT BABY, 7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN? OR MONKEY? OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
All to be seen at all hours, day and evening.
DR. M. V. B. BLY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT, produces astonishing phenomena daily.
Mr. HARRY PEARSON, the popular comedian, continues to appear in his inimitable characters.
THURSDAY, June 21, 1860,
will be performed,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—LEOLINE.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME, and ROUGH DIAMOND, in which will appear Miss Mestayer, Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Mr. Jamieson, &c.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MISS MYRA ROSELLA,
will make her first
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
THIS AFTERNOON, June 21, 1860.
The BALLOON will be inflated at 3 o'clock. The ASCENSION will take place at 5 o'clock.
TICKETS..........TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THIS EVENING, June 21,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 22,
SOIREE DANSANTE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 23,
D. RONZANI'S
Renowned
BALLET TROUPE.
Admittance 25 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
DAY AND EVENING, 13th-st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MAGIC TEMPLE, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
Last Three nights, positively,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
June 21, 22 and 23.
LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT.
VENTRILOQUISM EVERY NIGHT.
PROF. JACOBS,
Wizard, Ventriloquist and improvisatore,
will positively close his Magic and Mysteries this week.
He will return to Europe with his Goblin Sprightly. His success has been brilliant, and pronounced the best Magician ever seen in America.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
POSITIVELY ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE
OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—A STRAWBERRY festival will be held at the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 21st and 22d June, on which occasion a concert will be given by five of the celebrated Sunday School vocalists—Misses Martha Pavie, Mary Thoms, Louise and Lottie Snow, and Master Henry Hayden—under the direction of Mr. Horace Waters, New-York. Tickets to the concert 25 cents; children half-price, including strawberries and cream; ice cream extra. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. —The second large display of plants, flowers and fruits for the season will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 20 and 21. Opening in the Afternoon of the 20th, at 4 o'clock, and closing at 10½ in the evening, and will continue the following day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10½ o'clock P. M. One of the most popular bands will be in attendance each evening. EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, ICE CREAM. —A Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Spring-st. Sabbath School, will be held in the Lecture-room of the Church—(Spring-st., near Varick)—on THURSDAY EVENING, June 21.
Tickets 50 cents; refreshments included. To be had at the door on the evening of the Festival.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY,—766 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—THIS DAY—THREE-MILE heats for purse of $700. Entries—*Throgsneck* and *Irona.* Also, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for purse of $400; entered, *Rosa Bonheur, Pauline* and *Starbeam.* Steamer MATTANO from Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., and boats from James-slip and 34th-st., will connect with Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point for the Course. Races start after the arrival of the passengers at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—JUNE 19, 20 AND 21.—Via the 34th-st. or James-slip ferry, to Hunter's Point, is the most direct drive from the upper or lower part of the City to the Course, over the new turnpike. Both ferries connect with the Flushing Railroad.

TO FASHION COURSE—SPRING MEETING. —The 10th or 23d-st. Ferry to Greenpoint is the most direct drive from the lower or central part of this City.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

THE JAPANESE MATINEE.

The Chamber of Commerce wait on the Embassy —Interesting Addresses and Response.

Preparations for Departure—The Arrangements of the Niagara.

The presumptive presence of the princes at the Japanese Matinée left the Embassy comparatively unmolested yesterday by the crowd of the Common Council Committee. The audience at the Academy of Music, if not gratified with the promised sight of Ambassadors and Naval Commissioners, was at least relieved by the presence of the treasurer, the young prince, the censor, an interpreter, and a dozen of the attendant officers, who, being judiciously disposed in various parts of the house, served at least as a pretence of carrying out the programme of the handbills. The demonstrations of curiosity were much the same as have been exhibited heretofore on like occasions, and were borne with the customary stoicism by the objects thereof, who seemed to be intensely absorbed in the operatic entertainment. TOMMY returned stares with interest, by the use of his opera-glass, as did the others who were so fortunate as to possess the requisite optical assistance. The star from the Metropolitan, and the return from the Academy, were alike made amid a bounteous shower.

Meanwhile the three Ambassadors, SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, MURAGAKI-AWAGI-NO-KAMI and OGURI-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, were waited upon at the Metropolitan Hotel by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Pelatiah Perit, Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, E. C. Bogert, W. F. Carey, F. A. Conkling, J. C. Green, J. Smith Homans, J. E. King, R. Lathers, C. H. Marshall, R. B. Minturn, E. B. Morgan, A. B. Neilson, D. Olyphant, George Opdyke, J. De Peyster Ogden, J. Peabody, J. A. Stevens. There were present at the interview Commodore Breeze, Commander Foote, Dr. Jackson, Capt. McKean, Lieuts. Guest, Potter and May. The Chamber of Commerce Committee was introduced by Capt. DUPONT, one of the Naval Commissioners, and, on behalf of the Committee, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT addressed the Ambassadors in the following terms:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

As the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, we have called to pay our respects to your Excellencies, to bid you welcome to our City, and to express the high satisfaction which, in common with our fellow-citizens, we experience on the occasion of your arrival.

We hail the opening of the ancient Empire of Japan to the intercourse of the Western nations as one of the great events of the age; the more interesting to us, as our Western borders are so near to the shores of your country.

Your Embassy, composed as it is, of the Princes and dignitaries of your Empire, gives an increased interest to the ratified treaty, of which you are the distinguished bearers. Under the influence of its provisions we look forward to a commercial intercourse which must necessarily expand with the evidences of mutual wants, and which will be followed, we trust, by all the beneficent influences which commerce has always exerted upon the nations which have cherished it.

Representing, on this occasion, the commercial interests of this emporium of the great American Republic, we feel a lively interest in this subject, not merely in view of the material benefits which will result from commerce, but from the belief that it will tend to the maintenance of peace, the strengthening of the ties of amity, the advancement of science and the useful arts, with all their powerful influences upon the happiness of both nations.

We trust that for ages to come Japan and the United States will be bound together by friendly relations, that peace, unfettered commerce and the offices of benevolence will mark their intercourse, thus helping on the civilization and happiness of the human race.

The distinguished reception which you have met with from the President of the United States, and all our magistrates and citizens, must convince you that your visit to America has taken a deep hold on the national feelings.

We look to the happiest results from your mission to our nation, and we pray that the Great Ruler of the Universe, whose providence we would ever acknowledge, may protect you and conduct you in safety to the shores of your country.

THE AMBASSADORS' REPLY.

SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, the Chief Ambassador, then replied, through the interpreter, that the Embassy was pleased to meet the Committee from the Chamber of Commerce. They trusted that commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States would be increased. They believed that our business relations would be more extended could the Japanese become more familiar with the nature of the desired trade. He cordially invited the gentlemen of the Committee to call at some future day, and in general conversation disclose more fully than could be done on so formal an occasion their ideas of the best method of developing our commerce so as to render it mutually advantageous. After a cordial hand shaking, the Ambassadors retired to their favorite privacy.

DOINGS YESTERDAY.

The auspicious weather of yesterday morning drew out quite a number of small parties of the Japanese to a further examination, and more extended purchases in Broadway stores. Considerable system appears to be observed in these visits, some taking one class of stores and others a different class. They are very sharp at trading, and generally manage to have one of their number who can speak a little English, and calculate the prices. In jewelry and watches, however, they have not been so fortunate as they might have been in the selection of goods. Some of the watches, particularly those bought in other cities, already need repairs, and have proven to be of such a character that they may give our guests a poor idea of our mechanical skill, or of our honesty —or possibly of both. They appear to be anxious to learn the art of galvanizing and electro-plating, as practiced here—and some of them may doubtless make their countrymen pay for the experience they have so dearly bought.

THE BALL TO THE AMBASSADORS.

The next Japanese sensation will undoubtedly be the grand ball in honor of the Embassy, on Monday evening next. There will be four thousand tickets issued, admitting three persons each, and it is estimated that at least ten thousand persons will be present, and to accommodate them, Niblo's Theatre and Saloons, the gardens, CHRISTY's minstrel-room, and LELAND's large dining-room, will be thrown open. The entrances to the saloons and theatre, affording a promenade 200 feet by 12, and the other capacious halls, will be thrown open—the whole being brilliantly illuminated with many-colored lamps, transparencies and devices. Christy's Saloon will be transformed into a delightful conservatory, with a fountain of real cologne water. Hundreds of devices, to be lit with gas, and the gaily decorated orchestra, side-walls, ceiling and windows, will complete the arrangements of this room. The ladies' dressing-room will be in the hall parlors adjoining the gentlemen's dressing-room in the hotel.

The main entrance to the theatre from the first floor will be decorated with flowers, statuary and brilliant lights. The Broadway entrance will be closed, and at that end will appear DALMANO's painting of the Falls of Niagara, covering six hundred feet of canvas. The light will be arranged so as to display the picture to the best advantage. Evergreens and an avalanche of floral beauty, with a fine fountain, will complete this portion.

The theatre will be the main centre of attraction. The stage and parquette will be floored as usual to accommodate the dancers, and the dress circle will be added for that purpose. The upper tiers, and the customary promenade back of the dress circle will be reserved for mere spectators, who do not come to join the June dance. The theatre and stage will resemble a huge pavilion of red and white damask canopy. The music will be located on an elevated dais —accommodating one hundred and sixty performers. The dancing-room at present contemplated measures one hundred and fifty feet by seventy, and will, it is believed, accommodate two thousand dancers. Much more room will, however, be needed, should one-fourth of those present wish to participate. The decorations of these, as well as of all the other rooms, will consist of a flood of light, festoons of flags, banners, evergreens, draperies, flowers. The colors of all the City Regiments, as well as the national standards of America and Japan, will be interwoven.

All the stage scenery will be removed, and in its stead a splendid Japanese pavilion erected, from designs by one of the Japanese artists. To this the Embassy will have access and egress by an entirely private entrance, so that they can come or go at their pleasure. Their great *desideratum* of privacy and seclusion from the multitude can thus be gratified to the fullest extent. And last, but not least, the galleries will be gorgeously decorated and illuminated, and the present dining-room of the Metropolitan and ice cream saloon of Niblo's will be used as supper rooms. Refreshments will be furnished any time during the evening, and seats are provided for one thousand persons at once. Over two hundred waiters will be in attendance. That all the arrangements will be perfect, may be believed from the fact that the Messrs. LELAND are the *caterers* for the festive occasion.

The invitations issued bear the names of officials throughout the Union, from the President down to Mayors of principal cities, including the Diplomatic corps. Every member of the Common Council has a hundred times the number of applicants that he can satisfy, and the cry is still they come. The occasion will undoubtedly be one to be remembered by all who have the good fortune to participate.

Those of the Japanese Embassy who declined the invitation to go to the matinée yesterday, occupied a portion of their time in visiting some of the stores on Broadway. Several of them entered the sewing-machine rooms of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, and after making inquiry as to the prices of the various styles, commenced taking lessons in working them. They showed great aptitude, and were greatly interested in the method of making the stiches. One of them proposed to purchase a machine with a very fine "pin maple" case, which he proposed to take home to his wife, and when he was informed that it had been made to order for a distinguished Brazilian, he ordered a similar one to be made immediately. They also visited MEAD's photographing rooms, where they immediately recognized a photograph of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, the American Minister at Japan, whom they seemed to know well and esteem highly. They next visited FRENCH's conical washing machine establishment, and were very much amused with the figure of a female working one of the machines in the window.

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Col. THORPE's picture of Niagara Falls, at the especial request of a number of persons connected with the Embassy, was fitted up by Mr. FADSHAM in one of the private parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and exhibited to the Japanese. They displayed great interest in it. After the three Princes had examined it for some time the chief Prince desired an interview with the artist, Col. THORPE, who was present, and, at the suggestion of Mr. WARREN LELAND, gave, through the interpreter, a general description of the Falls. The Prince asked if the picture was for sale, and. upon being informed that a copy could be made, desired to have one, which he wished to take to Japan, as a great curiosity. Upon being told that it would be impossible to have a copy made in time for the departure of the Embassy for Japan, he ordered a picture half the size to be painted, and then gracefully bowed to the persons present, and, in company with the two attendant Princes and chief interpreter, left the room, the attendants falling back and making a slight obeisance.

VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.

Whether the Japanese have enjoyed their visit to the United States or not, they are much interested, and apparently pleased with their approaching departure. Yesterday morning "TOMMY," accompanied by one of the Messrs. LELAND and a dozen of the higher officers of the Embassy, took a ride over to the Navy-yard to witness the preparations of the steamer *Niagara* for their accommodation. They enjoyed the drive and the sail on the boat very much, and expressed some surprise at the facility with which they were enabled to cross. They were much interested in scrutinizing the pyramids of cannon balls, heavy ordnance, and other points of interest in the Yard, and were much pleased with the sailor-like welcome extended to them by the officers of the ship. They remained long enough to become thoroughly satisfied with the preparations for their long and necessarily tedious voyage home.

THE NIAGARA.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, which is to have the honor of conveying the Embassy to their homes, was taken out of dock a few days since. The damage which she sustained in her late attempted voyage to Panama, was the wearing away of the packing which surrounds the shaft where it passes through the deadwood and sternpost. This has been entirely repaired, and every precaution taken against the recurrence of the accident. It was also found that the ship's bottom needed overhauling and cleaning, much of the copper requiring to be replaced and refastened. The haste with which she was ordered away on the first trip, precluded the possibility of perfecting the arrangements for the accommodation of the Embassy, so that her return—while it changes the entire plans contemplated by the Secretary of the Navy—has been fortunate for all concerned. The defects in the first arrangement of the cabins have been remedied, the rooms for the use of the Ambassadors have been classified, and furnished in a style of oriental splendor, leaving nothing to be desired which the comfort or luxury of the distinguished guests could desire. The *Niagara* is nearly five thousand tons burthen, and has two engines, each of 1,000-horse power. The perfection of her model renders her the easiest, as well as the swiftest, vessel-of-war afloat upon the ocean. The twelve guns which were originally intended for her armament have been placed on her decks, each of them weighing about fifteen thousand pounds, and capable of projecting a 240-pound shell a distance of four miles. She is ordered to be ready for sea on the 25th of June, and it is expected that she will receive the Japanese on board, and take her departure from this port about the 1st of July. A portion of the baggage of the Embassy is already on board. The *Niagara* carries, on the present voyage, about four hundred men, including officers. She is to proceed by the Cape of Good Hope, stopping probably at St. Paul de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, where the United States Government have a coal dépôt, to obtain a supply. She is expected to make the run to Jeddo in about ninety days, including the time occupied in touching at one or two points on the voyage. The following is a list of the officers:

Capt. Wm. W. McKeon, commanding; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John Guest; Lieuts. J. C. P. Delkrafft, E. E. Potter, D. P. Checorkle, W. T. Spencer, R. L. May; Surgeon, Robert Woodworth; Past Assistant Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Purser, Thomas R. Ware; Chief Engineer, W. P. Williamson; Boatswain, R. N. Pomeroy; Gunner, R. J. Hill; Carpenter, Henry P. Leslie; First Assistant Engineers, D. D. McComb and Henry A. Ramsey; Second Assistant-Engineer, C. P. Kidd; Third Assistant-Engineers, Robert Potts, George W. Fermant, Levi R. Grun, R. H. Grennell, A. H. Fisher; Master's Mates, Jas. L. Plunket, Michael Warner, Thomas W. Lay, Charles D. Cowley, Charles Fennegan and Charles Hicks; Grael Green, U. S. M. C., commanding the Marine Guard, assisted by Lieut. George Butler, U. S. M. C.

Shocking Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Three Men Killed.

Yesterday, as the Express train which leaves Chambers-street at 11 A. M. on the Hudson River Railroad, was within a quarter of a mile of the Peekskill dépôt, it ran over and killed three men, two of whom were fighting upon the track. The following are the particulars of the accident. The three men in question—GEORGE RAWCLIFFE, HENRY W. HALL and THOMAS GRANGER—were walking on the track near Peekskill, when HALL and GRANGER got into a quarrel, clinched and fell. This occurred just as the train appeared in sight, but it was impossible for the engineer to observe them at that distance. As the train approached, he gave the usual signal of danger, and continued to blow the whistle up to the time of the accident. The warning was unheeded by the two men who were fighting, but the other, GEORGE RAWCLIFFE, went to them as soon as he saw their danger, and attempted to separate them, when HALL seized him by his arm, and held him on the track. The engineer perceiving that it was almost impossible to prevent running over them, reversed his engine, and applied the patent brakes, but to no purpose, as before the train stopped, it had passed over them, instantly killing two, and fatally injuring the third. RAWCLIFFE, the young man who attempted to separate the others, was struck upon the head by the cowcatcher and thrown over on the other track. He struggled hard to free himself from the grasp of HALL, but the latter held him so closely that his head alone projected over the track upon which the train was. He was instantly killed. THOMAS GRANGER, who was underneath HALL, was mangled in a horrible manner, and instantly killed. His remains were carefully collected, and placed in a box. The other, HENRY W. HALL, was struck upon the head by the cow-catcher, and thrown to the side of the track. He lived nearly half an hour, but was speechless and insensible. On examination, it was found that his skull and ribs were broken. The accident was witnessed by several persons. The men were recognized by Mr. DAVID YATE, who keeps a brick-yard near Peekskill. They were all intoxicated at the time. The bodies were taken up and conveyed to the engine-house. Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, was notified; and an inquest was probably held last evening. No blame can be attached to the engineer or fireman. HALL was an American, and for several years a member of Engine Company No. 40, of this City. He is about 35 years of age, and lived at Oyster Bay, L. I. GRANGER was an American, 28 years old. RAWCLIFFE was an Englishman. Some three or four days since, he received a letter from his mother, and yesterday morning he bought some writing-paper and envelopes, with the intention, doubtless, of answering his mother's letter. Unfortunately he met HALL and GRANGER, and the trio went round to several drinking-places, and got intoxicated. RAWCLIFFE was 22 years of age. They were all unmarried.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SAME RAILROAD —A MAN KILLED.

About 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the Cincinnati Express has just left Tarrytown, on the Hudson River Railroad, the body of a man was seen lying alongside the track. He was taken up, but life was extinct. On examination it was found that his neck was broken. He had no doubt either fallen or jumped off a train, as it was passing Tarrytown, and was thrown upon his head, thus killing him instantly. He appeared to be about 45 years of age. The body was placed in a freight car, and the Coroner notified.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.—On Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a sad accident occurred on the Sound, near Rye, by which the owner of the yacht *Mannering*, CHAS. CROMWELL, was drowned. He went out from his home with HENRY MALLI, a Brooklyn friend, in a small sail-boat, and was overtaken by a squall, which capsized their frail bark. CROMWELL immediately sunk, and his body, at last accounts, had not been recovered; but MALLI hung on for an hour or so, until relief reached him from a passing steamer. Mr. CROMWELL had a large circle of acquaintance, and his untimely end will cause general regret.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRIZES FOR THE FREE ACADEMY—THE REMOVAL OF TEACHERS FROM THE FOURTH WARD—THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening. Among the communications was one from Mr. A. H. Ward, of Washington-place, offering money prizes to the successful competitors for the Pell and other medals at the coming Commencement. The prizes offered are a half eagle to each medal, and an addition of a whole eagle to the successful competitor for two medals, two eagles to the person winning three medals, and so on. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy.

Following the communications came up the question on the resolution of Mr. TUCKER, relating to the dismission of teachers from the Fourth Ward, the discussion of which was pending at the last adjournment. Mr. McCARTHY, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved the previous question, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 30 to 1, Mr. EUGENE SHINE, of the Fourth Ward, constituting the one. The resolution with the preamble reads as follows:

Whereas, In the Fourth Ward, nine teachers have been summarily dismissed by the School officers of said Ward, without any assigned cause for such procedure on their part, thereby doing great injustice to the said teachers; and

Whereas, This Board has the power, and it is its duty to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, in order to protect the rights of all persons directly or indirectly under its control; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at its earliest convenience together with its opinion as to what action should be taken by this Board, whereby justice will be rendered to teachers in future.

The President appointed the following gentlemen said Committee: Messrs. WM. TUCKER, NELSON J. WATERBURY and WM. B. EAGER, Jr.

Bills from the G. L. Mott Iron Works, amounting to $2,137 for stoves furnished divers school houses, were ordered paid.

WILSON SMALL of the Seventh Ward, and SAMUEL H. B. VANCE of the Sixteenth, were confirmed as Trustees of Common Schools in their respective Wards, in place of WM. S. TUBBS, deceased, and JOHN DELAMATER, resigned.

A resolution was passed authorizing the loan of the portrait of TOWNSEND HARRIS, now hanging in the Hall of the Board, to the Committee on the Japanese Ball, to be given at the Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. GLOVER made an effort to revive the discussion on the Fourth Ward difficulty, introducing a resolution, but it was laid on the table, by a large majority, without debate. He then moved to reconsider the passage of Mr. TUCKER's resolution. On this motion Mr. GREEN spoke at length, his main point being that the proceedings of the Board relative to this resolution had been irregular and out of order. On the main question he declared himself in favor of some action on the part of the Board, provided it should be found to have the power, that would put an end to these removals of teachers on party grounds. Removals had been made in other Wards besides the Fourth, and he was for placing teachers independent of party feeling. Mr. GLOVER said he made the motion principally for the purpose of straightening out the proceedings of the Board, which he claimed with Mr. GREEN were irregular.

Mr. TUCKER opposed the reconsideration. The object of the resolution was to elicit information with regard to the facts touching the removal of the teachers of the Fourth Ward, and he thought it did not look well for the champions of the Fourth Ward Trustees to object to having these facts known.

Mr. MASON agreed with Mr. GREEN that the action of the Board upon the resolution had not been altogether regular, but still he was in favor of investigating the conduct of the Fourth Ward Trustees. He thought this could be done by reconsidering the resolution of Mr. TUCKER, which was an amendment to one offered by Mr. FARR, and taking a vote directly upon Mr. MARINER's motion to refer Mr. FARR's resolution to the Committee on Teachers. [Mr. FARR's resolution merely expressed disapproval of the action of the Fourth Ward Trustees.]

Mr. WARREN thought it was late in the day for this Board to show itself so particular about regularity, and the observance of Parliamentary law. There had been no regularity in their proceedings for years past. When he was President of the Board, he was overruled in his decisions one evening, and sustained on precisely the same point on the next. He always found the rules of the Board and Parliamentary rules to be of no force when they conflicted with the wishes of a majority of the Board.

Some further discussion occurred, which was finally cut short before any action had been taken, by the President, who announced that 8 o'clock had arrived, and according to the rules, the Board stood adjourned to the first Wednesday in July.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DR. JEROME DEMANDS HIS SALARY AS PHYSICIAN OF MARINE HOSPITAL—CONTROVERSY WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday—present, Messrs. HUNT, PURDY, CARRIGAN, CURTIS and JELLINGHAUS; the President, Mr. VERPLANCK, in the chair.

The following communication was received from Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL, June 20, 1860.

Commissioners of Emigration to James H. Jerome, Physician of Marine Hospital. Dr.

To 1 quarter's salary, due April 1, 1860	$1,250 00
Interest to date	19 44
Total	$1,269 44

GENTLEMEN: The above bill has been presented to you, and has remained unacted upon, so far as I am advised, for several weeks. Justice to me, as well as to the State, demands your immediate action.

The amount has long been due me, and unjustly withheld, and in case of a refusal to pay, I wish to resort to the appropriate tribunal to compel payment, without further equivocation or delay.

Respectfully, yours, J. H. JEROME,
Physician of Marine Hospital.

Mr. CARRIGAN moved that the letter be referred to the Counsel of the Board. The President suggested that the matter had better be decided at once, and thought the proper mode for Dr. Jerome to pursue was to obtain a mandamus, and get the opinion of a Judge. The Board refused to recognize the claim, and ordered that the Counsel be instructed to so inform Dr. Jerome, with the suggestion that the matter be submitted to the Courts.

The weekly statement shows that 2,376 emigrants have arrived during the week; $4,231 97 received for commutation; 715 inmates in the institution, (none in the Marine Hospital;) $101,695 28 the total expenditure to the 13th, and balance in Bank, $26,288 68.

Mr. PURDY incidentally called attention to the statement made in the Commission of Public Charities and Instruction, claiming a large balance as due them from the Commissioners of Emigration. The balance, as claimed by the latter Board is some $38 000 in their favor. The Board of Ten Governors formerly claimed $91,000, while the Commissioners' claim against them was $129,000. This difference has since been considerably increased. The matter remains in abeyance until the report of the special Committee appointed to adjust the affairs of the two Boards.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXPENDITURES ON THE PARK ASKED FOR—WITNESSES SUBPŒNAED—THE COMMISSIONERS INVITED TO APPEAR BY COUNSEL OR IN PERSON.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Park met at 10 o'clock yesterday at No. 54 Exchange-place, Hon. J. McLEOD MURPHY presiding. Thus far, the business of the Commission has been mostly preliminary, being occupied with the preparation of details, and arranging the order which the investigation is to take. It was voted that the Clerk be directed to send a copy of the charges already made to the Commissioners of the Central Park, and that the Clerk of the Common Council and the Clerk of the Central Park Commissioners be requested to furnish copies of all resolutions and ordinances relating to the Central Park. They decided to employ an accountant to aid the Clerk in preparing an account of the expenditures of the Central Park, to be arranged under the following heads: Labor, materials, work done under contract, police, clerk hire, salaries of engineers, architects and draftsmen, and what has been paid to the Commissioners, if anything has been so paid.

On motion of Mr. MUNROE, it was voted that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to subpœna the following-named gentlemen to appear and testify before the Commissioners: Howard Daniels, Peter Hagan and Andrew H. Green. The Clerk sent a communication to George M. Van Nort, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, inviting them to appear personally, or by counsel, before the sessions of the Committee. The Board then adjourned, to meet at the Astor House at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Police Reports.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND ROBBERY.

William Fuller, a lad who, until within the past few days, has been engaged as clerk in the office of Edward Cunard, Esq., agent for the Cunard lines of steamers, at No. 4 Bowling-green, was taken into custody yesterday morning, by Officer Codett, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a check for $1,072 28, and other property from his employer. The robbery was effected on Monday night, but Mr. Cunard did not suspect anything wrong until Tuesday morning, when the mother of the young man called at the office to inquire the reason he had remained from home the previous night. It had been supposed by his employer that his absence from business on Tuesday morning was attributable to illness, but the statement of Mrs. Fuller awakened suspicion, and an investigation of the accounts showed that the check in question, with several bills payable, had been abstracted from the cash-book. The Police were informed, and yesterday an officer was detailed to watch at the City Bank, upon which the check was drawn, for the young man's appearance. In a short time he came and presented it, and was at once arrested. It then transpired that he had added forgery to the crime of larceny, as the check had been altered so as to make it payable "to bearer" instead of "to order." The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, where he made a full confession of his guilt. He said that for a long period he had been intrusted with the business of purchasing postage-stamps for Mr. Cunard, a large quantity of which are used in the office, and that he had systematically engaged in purloining them, finding it an easy matter to dispose of them with the aid of two confederates, named Scully and Henderson, who, however, knew nothing of the robbery of the check. At the time of his arrest about $5 worth of stamps were found upon him, and $6 in cash, which he had collected upon one of the bills payable. He was committed for further examination.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

At a late hour last evening William Morganstown, keeper of a lager bier saloon at No. 372 Canal-street, was apprehended on a charge of having attempted to murder a colored woman, named Emma Price by shooting her. The woman at an early hour in the evening had given offence by sitting in an alley-way adjoining Morganstown's place, and when asked to leave declined compliance, insisting upon her right to remain, as she lived in a tenement house in the rear, to which access could be had only by the alley in question. Morganstown left her, but returned in a moment with a double-barreled gun and again demanded that she should leave. No notice was taken of his order, so he raised his weapon and discharged it at the woman. The charge of buckshot entered her neck and breast, inflicting wounds which it is believed she cannot survive. She is under treatment at the City Hospital.

Fires.

IN A ROW OF STABLES—SEVEN HORSES BURNED.

A fire happened between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a row of frame stables, situated at No. 119 Fifth-street, involving the loss of seven horses, two of which were valuable animals. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained, but the Fire Marshal is of opinion that it was the work of design, and has entered upon an investigation of the matter. The building was two stories high, and the upper part was occupied by FRANCIS ROLZHAUSSS as a dwelling. He suffered a loss of $50 upon his furniture, and was not insured. Mr. SAMUEL LAUDEABACH had four horses stabled in the lower part of the building, three of which were saved and the other burned to death. STRAUSS & Co. lost one horse valued at $200, and Mr. DANEMAN two fine ones valued at $3,000. H. LAGANS & Co. lost two worth $200, and Mr. Slaver one, which he valued at $200. None of these animals, except the four owned by Mr. LAUDEABACH, were insured—and his policy is from the Pacific Co. Mr. FRANK ROLZHAUSER owned the building, which was uninsured. The loss upon it is estimated at $500. The building No. 117, adjoining the stables, owned by Mr. F. S. E. GOODMAN, was slightly injured.

IN AN EAST INDIA GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Flames were discovered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning issuing from the porter's office in the warehouse of MOREWOOD & Co., at No. 64 Broad street. The fire was soon put out, but the stock was injured to the extent of $5,000 or $6,000, mainly by water and smoke. It was insured for $15,000 in the Unity, and $10,000 in the Commercial Company. The building, owned by Mr. F. S. LATHROP, sustained a damage of $300, and is insured in the Union Mutual Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally caused.

THE UNSAFE BUILDING COMMISSION.—The second Board of Inspectors, appointed to inspect the building No. 231 Broadway, have decided that the lining on the party wall on the northerly side of the 3d, 4th and 5th stories is unsafe, and should be taken down to the extent of 58 feet from East to West, and rebuilt eight inches thick, and properly tied in the old wall by a sufficient number of iron anchors and burders laid with cement. A portion of the lining of the wall near the hoistway is also unsafe, and orders have been given to have it rebuilt. The building on the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, reported unsafe by the Police some time ago, has been torn down by the owner. There having been rumors to the effect that the Cooper Institute was unsafe, Mr. PHILLIPS and an assistant examined it, and have reported as follows: "The original plan of the building having been examined, the Board proceeded to visit and inspect each story. From the manner of construction, in using wrought iron beams upon every floor, which are bolted together at the ends, and supported upon middle walls and iron pillars, the stability of the main structure is entirely independent of the outer walls. The columns in the lower story, which sustain the weight of the interior of the building, are twelve inches in diameter, the shell of iron being three inches thick, and, according to the estimate of the engineer, they are capable of supporting eleven times the weight that rests upon them. In the other stories a similar strength is observed in the columns, in proportion to the weight they are required to sustain. No evidences of insecurity are any where perceived —no settling or cracking of the walls, unusual in all heavy structures in the few first years after their erection. In the outer walls a material known as "terra cotta" has been used in filling portions upon which no heavy weight bears, and from imperfections in the construction of this material, the lines of the building appear to be not altogether true, and its beauty is marred; but its stability is in no wise affected thereby —the imperfect parts can at any time be taken away and properly replaced with new material."

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTH.—The Hudson River Baptist Association, South, met again, yesterday, in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, with Dr. GILLETTE in the Chair. The attendance, as on the previous day, was large. After several letters from Churches had been read, the Committee appointed to inquire into matters relating to the Haverstraw Baptist Church reported in favor of having the circumstances which led to the downfall of that Church fully and impartially investigated. In conformity with the report, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of three to investigate and report to the Association at its next annual meeting. The following Churches were then unanimously admitted into the Association; and the right hand of fellowship extended to their representatives —Pilgrim Baptist Church, Bethany Church and the Port Chester Church. When the representatives of the above-named churches had been welcomed by the moderator, a collection was taken up for the use of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, a venerable Baptist minister of Brooklyn, who is past labor, and in a very needy condition. The recommendation of the Committee to have the next annual meeting held in the Baptist church, Yonkers, was adopted. The Committee on the "State of Religion" reported, congratulating the Association upon the result of its labors.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the classes in the male Normal school commenced yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Board of Education, and will be continued and concluded to-morrow. The graduating class numbers about 20. The studies comprised in the examination are Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek. The examination is conducted by Mr. HAZELTINE, the principal of the Normal School, through written questions by Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent of Public Schools. The examination of the graduating class of the Female School commenced on Tuesday at No. 41 Greenwich avenue, and will be concluded to-morrow. This class numbers 257, being the largest known since the foundation of the school. The examination is by means of written questions, the same as the male school, and comprises Geometry, Rhetoric, Grammar, English Literature and History. The diplomas will be awarded to the successful candidates, at the annual commencement on the 13th of July, which will be held in the Academy of Music, that building having been engaged for that purpose.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—It will be well for all persons who are in the habit of handling $20 bills, to beware of an alteration in bills of that denomination on the New-England Bank, Boston. A large number has been put in circulation, altered from the New England Bank, Fairmont, Maine, a bogus affair, with a new vignette, in imitation of the genuine note, viz.: Spread eagle, sea, vessel, with WASHINGTON and the figures "20" on the right; a female, flying, with a wreath, on the left. It is well executed, and quite calculated to deceive even good judges.

A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER SEIZED AND BROUGHT BACK TO PORT.—The schooner *Mariquita Barrett*, for Rio Congo, coast of Africa, was towed to sea this morning, and immediately after discharging her pilot was boarded by United States Marshals TURNER and WILSON, from the steamtug *I. N. Seymour*, taken charge of and towed back to the city, on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade. She is a clean, sharp looking craft, and no doubt a very fast sailer. She is reported as being cleared at the Custom-house by L. VIENNA. She is anchored off the Battery.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Laborers, acting under the orders of the Building Committee of the Produce Exchange Association, have commenced the demolition of the three stores now occupying the site of the contemplated Exchange. These stores were erected only about eight or nine years ago, and were among the finest buildings in the lower part of the City. They have had three fronts of brown stone, on Pearl, Whitehall, and Water streets. The front on Moore-street was a brick one. The stores have been occupied for business purposes until within a few days.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival and concert for the benefit of the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, will be given in that building this and to-morrow evenings. Mr. HORACE WATERS will have charge of the vocal part of the entertainment. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. C. J. JONES, J. B. DUNN, and other clergymen, have promised to be present and address those who may be in attendance.

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.—As the ferry boat *Hunchback* left her slip for Staten Island on her last trip on Tuesday evening, and when passing the bark *Honduras*, some persons on board the bark discharged their pistols, which came near being a serious matter to two of the passengers on the boat, as one of the balls passed between their heads and struck the staff behind them.

MILITARY.—At an election for officers of Company Hall, on Tuesday evening, Orderly Sergeant, RICHARD ny 6, Seventh Regiment, held at the Armory, Lafayette F. HALSTED was elected Second Lieutenant *vice* KENT, resigned; Second Sergeant GEO. W. FORD elected Orderly Sergeant, and Corporal ABNER S. BRADY elected Fifth Sergeant. After which the members partook of a collation.

FRENCH LECTURE ON AMERICAN POLITICS.—A lecture will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock before the French Republican Club, No. 618 Broadway, by M. FARRENCE, editor of *L'Epoque*. All persons speaking or understanding French are invited to attend.

THE TURF.

Fashion Races—Spring Meeting—First Day.

TWO RACES—THE FIRST WON BY THROGSNECK AND THE SECOND BY PROPHET.

The second day's races of the Spring Meeting on the above course took place yesterday. The morning was sufficiently beautiful to tempt crowds of people to the Course, but as the time for the race approached, ominous clouds began to appear, which admonished the more cautious that they might expect a repetition of the showers of the previous day.

As it was, a number went down by the 12 o'clock train, and the *Mattano*, from Fulton Market, took an additional number, at 1 o'clock, who were sent by a special train from Hunter's Point. A number of ladies and families were on the reserved portion of the Grand Stand, and about fifty carriages were in the arena in front of the stands. The first race was for the Subscribers' Handicap, two miles and a half dash, $50 entrance, $500 added. For this JOHN HUNTER entered *Nicholas I.*, a chestnut gelding, 7 years old—carrying 115 pounds—by *Glencoe* out of *Minny Rhodes*, by *Waggoner*; THOS. DOSWELL entered *Irona*, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds; C. S. LLOYD entered *Prophet*, 4 years old, carrying 100 pounds; C. S. LLOYD entered *Throgsneck*, a gray mare, 5 years old, carrying 95 pounds, by *Cracker*, out of *Sallie Ward*. Of these, only *Nicholas* and *Throgsneck* started, *Irona* and *Prophet* having been withdrawn to run in the two-mile race.

The betting was largely in favor of *Nicholas*, notwithstanding the twenty pounds extra weight over *Throgsneck*—the odds standing two to one, and even a hundred to forty, at which a good deal of money was laid on him. The heavy state of the track, from the rain on the previous day, did not seem to have been taken into account by his backers, who had considerable confidence in his powers, his previous performance at the Fall Meeting of 1858, on the same course, being fresh in their memory. At that meeting he won the great four-mile race, beating *Tar River* and *Sue Washington* in two heats out of three—time, 7:50, 7:35, and 7:51; winning the first and third heats, *Tar River* winning the second heat, and *Sue Washington* distanced in the second heat.

The horses having been called in front of the judges' stand, the jockeys received their orders, and were weighed according to the system so popular in England and at the South, where horses of different powers of endurance and speed are, by a judicious apportionment of weight, brought as nearly equal as the "handicapper," or person selected, considers most equitable and just. This practice is somewhat similar in principle to that of the New-York Yacht Club, who handicap their yachts, by allowing time for tonnage or difference in canvas.

Nicholas I. was ridden by WINDHAM WALDEN; *Throgsneck* was ridden by LOUIS STEWART—both jockeys being dressed in colored silk jockey dresses.

FIRST HEAT.—The horses started at the half-mile pole on the back stretch, and went off side and side at the gate. *Throgsneck* drew in front, and led by a length in entering the upper turn; this he increased in going round it, and swung into the straight run two lengths in advance; this position was maintained past the stands and round the lower turn, the admirers of *Nicholas* feeling quite confident that he could close up the gap at will. In going round the turn, the gray seemed to labor considerably, and as they cleared it and entered the back stretch, *Nicholas* was seen closing up the space, and the hopes of his friends seemed about to be realized; but his efforts only caused a corresponding one on the part of *Throgsneck*, and they ran round the turn with daylight clear enough between them. The utmost effort of *Nicholas'* jockey could not prevent *Throgsneck* passing the score into the last mile, a length and a half in advance. Here loud offers of 100 to 40 were made on *Throgsneck*, with no takers, for it was evident that he was doing all that his extra weight would let him, whilst the movements of the gray were more lively. A sharp struggle took place in going round the turn, during which the utmost excitement took possession of both parties, it still being somewhat doubtful whether *Nicholas* could succeed in collaring the gray; but as they cleared the turn, with *Nicholas* two lengths in the rear, and passed the gate, and entered the back-stretch, with the gray still another length in advance, it was the Japanese Embassy to a Minister Plenipotentiary from Hayti that *Prophet* would win the race; and the slapping of backs and joyful congratulations of takers of the odds were abundant. The rest of the race was but a gradual increase of *Throgsneck's* lead, who came over the score, under a hard pull, eight lengths in advance, in 4 minutes 43 seconds, the first half mile being done in 55 seconds.

Upon coming back to the score, both horses showed signs of punishment, but otherwise seemed in good condition.

RECAPITULATION.

Subscribers' Handicap, two miles and a half dash.

JOHN HUNTER enters *Nicholas I.*, aged. 115 pounds. Blue and yellow jacket and blue cap	2
C. S. LLOYD enters *Throgsneck*. 95 pounds. Blue jacket and white cap	1

The second race was walked over by *Rosa Bonheur*, whose owner took the stakes, the others having been withdrawn.

For the third race considerable speculation went on by means of a species of betting which at the South is so popular as to amount to $100,000 on the event of a celebrated race, it being divided up into pools of different amounts made up on the choice of horses in the race, indicating the variation in the odds on different horses. Thus, three horses, *Prophet*, *Irona* and *Bourbon*, were run in this race; and it will be seen by the prices paid for the choice of names, that *Irona* was the first choice at long odds, whilst *Prophet*, who stood quite low in the betting, won the race; consequently, those who bought (by auction) his chance of winning, took the whole of the money in the pool and were large winners. The pools ran as follows:

FOR CHANCES OF WINNING HORSES.

Pools.	Horses—Irona.	Bourbon.	Prophet.
1	$40	$25	$25
2	105	50	45
3	110	55	35
4	110	65	35
5	110	50	40
6	110	60	30
7	140	75	45
8	115	60	25
9	115	60	30
10	120	70	40
11	115	75	25
12	—	—	—
13	125	80	25
14	130	100	30
15	120	90	30
16	125	105	35
17	125	70	35
18	125	85	20
19	125	110	20
20	110	80	30
21	110	85	25
22			

And after the first heat the price of the choice horses went lower, as it was considered not so certain which would be the winner.

23	60	75	85
24	30	60	80
25	25	50	70

The horses entered for the third race for the proprietor's purse of $500, two-mile heats, were *Prophet*, bay colt, by *Monarch*, out of *Cassandra*, four years old, carrying 104 pounds; jockey, LOUIS STEWART—beat *Pauline* in two-mile heats, first day; time 3:49¼, 3:53. *Irona*, gray mare by *Register*, out of a Prince George mare, 5 years old, carrying 111 lbs.; jockey, WINDHAM WALDEN. *Bourbon*, bay colt by *Glencoe*, out of *Fleur de Lis*, 3 years old, 90 lbs.; jockey, GARRY THOMAS.

FIRST HEAT.—*Irona* led *Prophet* with *Bourbon* trailing round the turn; after passing the half mile pole *Irona* only led *Prophet* by a length, the latter making a smart brush and collaring *Irona* as they passed the upper gate of the back stretch; from thence they ran round the turn at increased speed in the same position, and upon entering the homestretch a sharp burst put *Prophet* in front, and he entered the second mile a clear length in advance. In going round the turn *Irona* lapped the mare, and at the first gate was neck and neck; and kept the same position throughout the backstretch, amidst the utmost excitement. In going round the upper turn, *Irona* showed slightly in front, to the relief of her backers, who began to breathe freely again; but it was only for a moment, as *Prophet* swung into the homestretch with a clear lead, and passed the judges' stand after a tremendous brush, three lengths in advance of *Bourbon*, who had taken the second place, three lengths ahead of the favorite. Nothing could exceed the excitement, and the betting took a decided turn in favor of *Prophet*. The time was: first mile, 1 min. 56 sec.; two miles, 3 min. 52½ sec. After the heat was finished, the impending storm broke, and the rain came down in torrents, completely flooding the track. Of course, every one obtained shelter under the well-protected roof, and by the time the horses were rung up to start, the track was a mass of mud.

SECOND HEAT.—One false start took place, and when the word was given *Irona* had the advantage by a couple of lengths, and maintained it to the turn, when *Bourbon* went in front. At the half, *Prophet* headed the list, *Bourbon* second, and *Irona* waiting. In this position they passed over the straight run. *Bourbon*, by a smart brush passing the score, lapped on *Prophet*. In going round the turn on the second mile, *Prophet* had opened three lengths between him and *Bourbon*; but at the half-mile pole the latter had collared and lapped him—with *Irona* seven lengths in the rear—to be again shook off as they entered the upper turn. Here a tremendous brush put *Prophet* into the home stretch three lengths ahead, and he finally came over the score the winner, six lengths ahead of *Bourbon*, who, in turn, headed *Irona* the same distance. *Prophet's* jockey's frontispiece was clean, but *Irona's* jockey and his silk dress were the same complexion as the colored jockey of *Bourbon*, who also had his natural complexion covered with a coat of mud. Their condition was pitiable.

RECAPITULATION.

Third Race.

Proprietor's purse, two mile heats, for $500.

1. C. S. LLOYD's enters b. c. *Prophet*, 4 years old, (blue jacket and white cap)	1	1
2. THOS. DOSWELL enters *Irona*, 5 years old, (blue and yellow jacket and blue cap)	3	3
3. THOMAS PURYEAR enters b. c. *Bourbon*, 3 years old, (blue jacket and striped cap)	2	2

If the weather is fair to-day, the races will be continued. The three-mile race will be run by some first-rate horses.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies afflicted with pimples or blotches on the face, neck or arms, will find that by using HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment the eruptions will be speedily cured, without the pernicious effects resulting from cosmetics.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE's celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. The New-York *Daily News* says: "The Graefenberg Institute is a large four-story edifice, handsomely furnished, airy, commodious and admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above or from chronic diseases, or for those desiring great care or skill at time of confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., had by addressing him at No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DO IT.—Merchants, wholesale and retail, are often puzzled to know how to place their employes; whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A phrenological description, carefully written out, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, makes private examinations.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—It is well for purchasers of Carpeting to know that HIRAM ANDERSON, the celebrated Carpet Dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of his immense stock of English, Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpeting. He is also selling Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil cloths, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at prices far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

WILL DOUGLAS BE NOMINATED AT BALTIMORE?—This is the great question of the day. People are all excited to know about it, and can only keep cool by purchasing those superb Summer Hats, sold for $4, by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. They adorn the heads of statesmen and private citizens alike. We own one.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 9 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 37 | Gov. Island.10 26 | Hell Gate....11 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, ——; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Golden State, Ranbett, San Francisco, John L. Earle.

Bark Mayflower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; Jamestown, Latouretta, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Mariquita, (cld. 19th,) Barrett, Rio Congo, L. Vienna.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Crouch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Philena, (of Lubec,) Winslow, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Mary B. Rich, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Rich, Shields, with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Mary E. Donwerth, (of Machias,) Baker, Arecibo, P. R., May 26, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Ernesto, (Aus.) Guiranovich, Guantanamo, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Leader, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thomas James.

Schr. Dazzle, (of Bangor,) Atwood, Arroyo, P. R., June 6, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had very moderate weather the whole passage.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, with mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Moses Waring, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia, 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilbert, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Virginia Price, Eldredge, Arroyo, P. R., June 8, with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sylvester Gesner, Harding, Harbor Island 11 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Brig Mary Farrow, Elwell, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day from N. to N. E., with heavy squalls of wind, rain and hail.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 20, sunset—Passed out over the Bar, ships Constellation, for Liverpool, at 7:30, and Neptune, for do., at 8:15 A. M.; steamship Africa, for do., at 12 o'clock noon; North Star, for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. One ship and a bark anchored at the Spit, bound out. Wind light N. E.; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, June 20, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Raining and thick outside. Wind light N. E.

BALTIMORE, June 20—Arr. bark Conrad, from Rio Janeiro 1st. spoke bark H. Wensell on the coast of Mexico, bound to London; Br. bark Abyssinia, from Montevideo for Leeds: Br. schr. Victoria. Also arr. brig Delhi, from St. Mark's; schr. Restless, from Palermo. Below, ship Southern Rights, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, June 19—The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock Friday evening. All well.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The extreme clipper-ship Endeavor, Capt. Doane, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 11 East River, and is to have immediate dispatch in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, May 7.—The ship Lebanon, Hamilton, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, bd. to Shanghai, China, put into this port in distress, on the 25th ult., leaky, with cutwater and head-knees started; leak about the stern and rudder, bowsprit broken, fore and main topmasts sprung, crotchet and mizzentopsail-yard sprung, mainrail broke on starboard side, some stays and rigging stranded, also other small damages. Three hundred tons of coal have been landed, which will be quite enough to get at and caulk her top sides, which will be all that is necessary in caulking, as under her copper she appears to be tight. Her topsides appear to be badly strained. She will probably sail about June 1.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The brig Judge Blaney, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Charleston, arrived at Barbadoes May 23, leaky, was discharging.—(By telegraph.)

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 8, brigs Greyhound, for St. John's, P. R., to load for New-York; Linda, Echen, for New-York next day. Schrs. Sally Gay, for Harwich in 10 ds.; Electric Light, Hume, for New York in 10 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman, in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; would like to have a lodge to live in; his wife understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to do the washing and ironing; wages no object, but a steady place; the best of City reference from where they have lived together. Address B. W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter, the best of city reference from where he has lived four years; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house: no objections to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at No. 60 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., N. Y., or address A. B. Box No. 199 office of this paper.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av.; first floor, for two days.

FASHION COURSE.—THE JAPANESE EMBASSY are expected to visit the great four mile race on the Fashion Course, on FRIDAY. Those wishing to see our illustrious visitors will then have an opportunity as well as a splendid race.